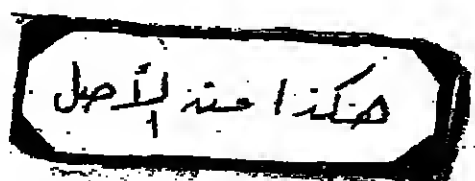


## King congratulates Clinton

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a message of congratulations to U.S. President Bill Clinton on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day. The message said: "On the anniversary of the American Independence it is my pleasure to extend to you and the people and government of the United States, and on behalf of Queen Noor, the government and people of Jordan, very warm greetings and sincere congratulations. Freedom, democracy, human rights and the dignity of man are values that we also have always upheld and striven to honour. We are proud of the strong ties of friendship and cooperation that have grown between our two countries over the past four decades and which I am confident will continue to grow stronger in the times ahead, as we jointly seek the attainment of our common goal of a just, honourable and lasting peace in the Middle East."



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### Delegates return

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the 10th round of Arab-Israeli bilateral peace talks which concluded in Washington Thursday returned home Sunday. The delegation included Ibrahim Badran, an advisor at the Prime Ministry, Major-General Tahsin Shadham, Musa Breizat, Abed Jahi Al Kurdi and Mohammad Bani Hani. Other members of the delegation returned to Amman Saturday.

### Top EC delegation arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior official of the Commission of the European Communities (EC) arrived here Sunday on what is described as a familiarisation trip and bid to expand cooperation between the EC and the Kingdom. Manuel Marin, vice president of the commission and commissioner for development cooperation, will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on EC aid to Jordan and review the implementation of a cooperation agreement signed in 1991.

### China to build Iran nuclear plant

NICOSTIA (R) — China agreed on Sunday to help Iran build a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. IRNA said the agreement was reached at talks in Tehran between Iranian officials and visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Lee Lanning, but it did not give any details. "China will cooperate with Iran for the establishment of a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant, it was announced in the first round of talks of the Iran-China joint economic commission," IRNA said.

### German interior minister resigns

ANN (AFP) — German Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters resigned Sunday following the death of extremist Wolfgang Grams during a police arrest. Grams was a leader of the far-left Red Army Faction (RAF), and died on June 27 in unclear circumstances during his arrest in Bad Kleinen in eastern Germany. Mr. Seiters told journalists: "It is clear that there were errors, deficiencies and a lack of co-ordination by the federal authorities in the matter of the police arrest at Bad Kleinen and his ultimate treatment. It is up to the minister to assume political responsibility. But I have nothing to blame myself for."

### China to launch air link with Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — China Air said Sunday it will inaugurate its first passenger service to Israel with a flight to Tel Aviv on July 28. China Air representative in Israel, Li Ming Rong, said the non-stop direct charter flight would run regularly from Beijing to Tel Aviv on Wednesdays. "This will enable Israelis good contact to other destinations in the Far East. I don't see a lot of Chinese tourists coming here at this time because we don't have a lot of foreign currency," he told a news conference. Israel's El Al airlines began flights to Beijing in September 1992 after the two countries established diplomatic ties that January.

### Turkish troops kill 5 Kurdish guerrillas

DIYARBAKIR (AP) — Turkish troops Sunday killed five Kurdish guerrillas in a clash in southeastern Turkey, the regional governor's office announced. The clash was near the village of Karakaya in Mus province, the announcement said. More than 15 people including soldiers, insurgents and civilians have been killed in clashes and ambushes in southeast Turkey this past week as security forces carry out a massive military operation against rebels. Guerrillas from the Kurdistan Labour Party (PKK) launched a major offensive against Turkish troops in late May, ending a two-month unilateral truce they declared in an unsuccessful bid to draw the government into autonomy talks. The PKK has recently extended a fight to Western Europe, raiding Turkish diplomatic missions in several countries.

# King reviews key issues with Upper House

No changes in Election Law without national dialogue • Islam is misunderstood and it is a duty to project the right image • Jordan always opposed seizure of land by force. Comprehensive peace based on Palestinian rights is goal • Jordan seeks to help suffering Iraqi people

AMMAN (Petra) — Any amendment to the Election Law will be open for discussion and dialogue by various sectors and schools of thought as well as different political and ideological groups, His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday.

Any such amendment to the Election Law would not be endorsed except through a national dialogue similar to the dialogue which had led to the formalisation of the National Charter. King Hussein said at a meeting held at the Royal Court with the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament.

"If an amendment is introduced, it will inevitably be in favour of the democratisation process and would embody our keenness and would maintain national unity in the higher national interest and the march of democracy, which is being watched by the world around us with keenness and interest because our success in this march would be a ray of hope for the Arab homeland at large," the King said.

"I would like to stress that we are not interfering in other coun-



tries' affairs and do not accept anybody's interference in our affairs," the King said. "But we would continue to encourage others to follow our example in the democratic process."

Warning against actions of the "enemies of democracy" on the domestic and external fronts, the King voiced confidence in the "vigilance of the Jordanian family and their keenness on protecting their national unity and deter-

mination to pursue the march for democracy."

He said that the next parliamentary elections should serve as a qualitative improvement in terms of participation on the part of all eligible voters and their fair and free performance.

The King said attention should be focused on the voters and their rights. "Voters should place the higher national interest above all other considerations," he said.

The King said efforts should be exerted and intensified towards reflecting "the brightest image of Islam and towards defending this faith in the face of numerous and growing attempts to present it in a form alien to its nature." Such anti-Islam efforts, he said, were the result of the ignorance that has been prevailing in the past and the behaviour of some people throughout history.

"This attitude resulted also from the feelings of despair and frustration motivated by the desire on the part of some people to seize power," the King said.

"In Jordan, we have the duty to prove to the world that we are a united family through the coexistence and genuine coopera-

tion among the Jordanian people," the King said.

"As a Hashemite and Arab Muslim, I feel more than at any time in the past, that I have the duty to appeal to the Jordanian people here and abroad to defend our faith, Islam, and stop any attempt at distorting or blemishing this tolerant religion," he said.

With reference to the situation in Iraq, the King said that Jordan had been supporting the Iraqi people and will continue to do that until their ordeal ends.

"We will continue to offer all possible assistance to the Iraqi people to help them cope with the difficult conditions they are now facing, and we hope that Iraq will soon rejoin the Arab Nation and the world, with all its national rights safeguarded within an atmosphere of national reconciliation, democracy, political pluralism and respect of human rights," he said.

The King said that Jordan would continue to back efforts aimed at achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East acceptable to the coming generations — a peace that would ensure the legitimate rights of the

Palestinian people in their homeland.

On the outcome of his recent visits to the United Kingdom and the United States, the King said: "I came back feeling optimistic as a result of my discussions with the leaders in the two countries. The outcome of the visit was encouraging and satisfactory."

"Of course the talks in Britain were different from those in the United States. I found that there still are issues on which we do not see eye to eye on ways of tackling them, including for instance the Bosnia-Herzegovina tragedy."

"We have been urging the world community to take up a firm position that could rescue the people and their rights as well as the respect and credibility of the United Nations."

"If the efforts to achieve that goal fail, I believe that the world will witness more tragedies in the former Yugoslavia where the conflict would widen and expand and would encourage others to moves that would cause more losses which could not be confined to a certain area of land but could endanger world peace."

The King said:

## King to undergo ear surgery

KING HUSSEIN said Sunday he will undergo surgery on a perforated eardrum.

"I was told that there is a big notch in the drum of the right ear and that needs a minor surgery," the King said.

He said the problem was discovered by physicians at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Last week, King Hussein received a clean bill of health from the clinic, where he had checkups as a followup to surgery a year ago. King Hussein's private physician, Samir Farraj, told the Associated Press that the King's ailment was "not serious."

"He has an infection that started few years ago during a military manoeuvre," Dr. Farraj said. "It was caused by pressure trauma while flying."

Dr. Farraj said that Mayo physicians recommended that King Hussein undergo surgery "in the near future."

"During our long journey since

40 years, we always contacted and built friendships in this world and through them we try to serve our causes. Whether in Britain or the U.S. there was a focus on my part on the issue of the United Nations which will mark its 50th anniversary in a short period..."

"I am confident that they feel as we do that this organisation should develop, and its conditions should crystallise in a manner reflecting the situation of the present time, compared the situa-

tion which prevailed when it was established, especially in view of the latest tremors which swept the world and the changes which took place on the (international) arena," he said.

Jordan's position on Bosnia-Herzegovina, he said, was received with appreciation everywhere because of the role the Kingdom is carrying out through its Armed Forces.

Now the Kingdom is studying a

(Continued on page 10)

## Egypt formally asks U.S. to extradite detained cleric

Combined agency dispatches

CAIRO — Egypt asked the United States Sunday to extradite militant preacher Omar Abdul Rahman and his lawyer immediately warned this would spark a "wave of violence" by his followers.

Foreign Minister Amr Musa handed a formal request to U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau after an Egyptian judge trying the preacher in his absence for attempted murder ordered his arrest.

"We handed over a request to extradite Mr. Abdul Rahman," Foreign Ministry spokesman Nagy Ghatri said. "We are just responding to the ruling of the court."

Lawyer Abdul Halim Mandour told Reuters: "The extradition by the United States of Sheikh Omar would definitely spark a wave of violence by his followers. His extradition will not be in the interest of Egypt or the United States."

"It is not in the interest of anybody to go to hornets' nest and dig it in," Mr. Mandour said. "If America extradites Sheikh Omar, this will be seen as a

hostile act by the United States... it will lead to a retaliation by these young men who like him and who follow him."

In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told NBC's "Meet the Press" that the United States would act promptly to meet the request from Egypt as a "friendly country." But he said he anticipated legal objections, which could delay extradition for months.

In the southern Egyptian town of Assiut, a hotbed of Muslim extremists, a militant leader told local reporters the handover of Sheikh Abdul Rahman will be avenged with attacks against Egyptian officials and interests. "An Egyptian court on Saturday ordered the arrest of the cleric in a case reopened April 6 in which he and 47 followers were charged in connection with a violent anti-government protest in 1989."

The spiritual leader of Egypt's outlawed Gamaa Al Islamiyah, which has spearheaded a campaign against the government since March 1992, has been in U.S. custody since Friday on charges of violating immigration laws. An Egyptian police source also

warned that Sheikh Abdul Rahman's return could trigger an escalation of the fundamentalist violence, which has so far claimed 170 lives.

Islamic militants would "carry out further attacks or stage hunger strikes in prison," the source said, referring to warnings from the Gamaa not to touch Sheikh Abdul Rahman.

Security measures have been reinforced to protect U.S. interests in Egypt against a possible Islamic backlash, according to an official at the Interior Ministry. Defence counsel Muntasser Al Zayat, meanwhile, warned of dangers to Sheikh Abdul Rahman's life if the extradition went ahead, and he urged the United States to allow him to seek political asylum.

"In view of the sheikh's bad health and the torture he will undergo in Egyptian jails, his life will be in danger," Mr. Zayat told AFP.

Sheikh Abdul Rahman "asked about a month ago for political asylum in the United States," said the lawyer. "If that country does not want to grant him the right, it must give him the opportunity to apply elsewhere, such as in Europe."

## Israeli ministers call for direct talks with PLO

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Four cabinet ministers on Sunday called for Israel to open direct talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in a bid to break the stalemate in the Middle East peace process, cabinet sources said.

The proposal was submitted by Shlomit Aloni, Yossi Sarid and Yair Tzaaban of the left-wing Meretz Party who hold the communication, environment and immigration portfolios respectively.

Tourism Minister Uzi Baran of the Labour Party, which heads the coalition, backed the call. "All Israeli governments have made a mistake in boycotting the PLO," he was quoted as saying.

Meretz, a key partner in the coalition, stressed that direct talks with the PLO and its chairman Yasser Arafat were the only way to secure progress in the Arab-Israeli peace talks.

But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and other Labour ministers, including Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, turned down the proposal.

The government has lifted a ban on contacts between Israelis and the PLO but it is still opposed to official and direct negotiations with the organisation.

Israel negotiates with a delegation of Palestinians who receive their instructions from the PLO. Earlier Sunday, Meretz leader Aloni threatened to pull out from the government unless "tangible progress" in the U.S.-brokered peace talks was secured within 12 months.

The U.S. special coordinator for the peace talks, Dennis Ross, tours the Middle East this week in a bid to narrow differences between Israel and the Arabs.

Mr. Ross is expected Thursday in the region, according to Egyptian presidential advisor Osama Al Baz.

The PLO has said it will reject a U.S.-endorsed peace proposal excluding Arab Jerusalem from interim Palestinian self-rule, but expects final word Monday.

PLO officials said Sunday the group's Executive Committee, meeting in Tunis since Wednesday, would have final say on a U.S. plan intended to bridge Israeli-Palestinian differences on self-government.

"Despite an initial rejection of the American plan, we are still studying how to officially respond to it," a senior Amman-based PLO official told Reuters.

## U.S. warns Mideast parties

Combined agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Sunday the United States will continue to push for success in the Mideast peace talks but warned participants that the U.S. role could end.

Mr. Christopher said he was not surprised that neither the Israelis nor the Palestinians have embraced the latest U.S. proposals to resume the stalled talks.

He told the American television network NBC that participants in the negotiations "have to want peace."

The State Department last week submitted a paper with its recommendations to guide the

negotiations and Mr. Christopher met with prominent Palestinian Faisal Husseini on Saturday. Afterwards, the Palestinians announced that they could not adopt the U.S. position that, among other things, the future of Jerusalem should not be discussed until later.

"If the parties don't want our assistance, if they really don't want us to play this role, of course we will not impose ourselves," Mr. Christopher said.

He added that he believes all the parties still want the United States to serve as an "honest broker" in the talks, but he said the role has been difficult.

"There's only so much that we can do as the honest broker. They

have to want peace as well," Mr. Christopher said.

Mr. Christopher characterised his statement as "a bit of a warning, because there are many things that I have to do, that President Clinton has to do."

The secretary of state said President Clinton was briefed on the talks daily and played a central role but that there were no immediate plans for a U.S.-Israeli-Palestinian summit.

"(There is) lots of groundwork to do before a summit," he said. Mr. Christopher's comments followed an attack by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin on U.S. peace efforts while cabinet

(Continued on page 10)

## U.N. team to leave Iraq in row over arms monitoring

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — The United Nations is pulling out a team of weapons inspectors because Iraq refuses to allow them to install video cameras to monitor missile tests at two sites, a senior U.N. official said Sunday.

There are growing fears here that the new confrontation could trigger military strikes to force Iraq to comply with U.N. Security Council resolutions aimed at eliminating Baghdad's military abilities.

The United Nations has also postponed a July 12 meeting with the Iraqis which was to have assessed Baghdad's compliance with Security Council resolutions, said Nikita Smidovich, 39, Russian head of the three-member U.N. team scheduled to leave Monday.

"There's a crisis of confidence. We've waited for a month and there's no sign of compliance," he said.

"We see no reason why we should wait here indefinitely for the Iraqis to agree. If they want to continue with their present inconstant policy, it's their choice," Mr. Smidovich told the Associated Press.

Iraq has had repeated con-

frontations with the United Nations over efforts to dismantle its weapons of mass destruction since they began in April 1991. The United States fired some 40 Tomahawk cruise missiles at a Baghdad factory Jan. 17 after Iraq blocked U.N. inspection flights.

President Bill Clinton warned June 26 that the standoff in Iraq was "quite serious" and must be resolved soon.

Iraq says it is not against the cameras being installed, but insists that should be part of a package deal under which the U.N. special commission mandated to destroy Iraq's weapons of mass destruction should certify Iraqi compliance with all U.N. war resolutions.

Iraq says the camera issue is a ploy to draw Baghdad into confrontation with the United Nations and justify continuing trade sanctions imposed after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said Sunday that it was "a bad sign" that U.N. experts will leave Iraq in the dispute over surveillance cameras.

Iraq's stand is a "very significant violation" of U.N. resolu-

tions ending the 1991 Gulf war. Mr. Christopher said in a television interview.

The secretary of state said Washington and its allies would be discussing an appropriate response but declined to say what steps were being considered.

"We could be headed" towards another confrontation with Iraq, said Mr. Christopher.

The Security Council warned Iraq on June 18 of "serious consequences" if it ignored the team's request to set up four long-term monitoring cameras, two at each missile test.

Mr. Smidovich and his experts have been stranded in Baghdad since June 4.

Iraq's U.N. ambassador Nizar Hamdoun said Saturday Baghdad was not against their installation in principle.

But Mr. Smidovich said Iraq was mandated by the Security Council to have them put in immediately.

"We have given them enough time. We do not stay here for ever," Mr. Smidovich said.

Mr. Smidovich did not say whether he would be taking the two U.S.-made cameras with him Monday.

## Washington expected to free \$50m aid to Jordan

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan expects to receive \$50 million in American economic and military assistance being unfrozen following the visit of His Majesty King Hussein to Washington last month, informed officials said Sunday.

"We have been informed that \$30 million in aid will be released to us soon," said a senior official. "We were also told that another \$20 million in military aid would also be unfrozen soon, definitely before September."

Washington froze assistance to Jordan during the Gulf crisis when the Kingdom refused to endorse a military option against Iraq following its August 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

An American-led military coalition dislodged Iraq from Kuwait in February 1991, but the strain in Jordanian-American relations lingered until the King's visit to Washington last month and his meeting with President Bill Clinton.

Diplomatic sources said the Clinton administration informed Congress of its "intention" to unfreeze \$30 million in assistance last week.

"The notification involves a 14-day period before the administration could release the funds," said a source. "It implies that Congress could bar the release during this period."

"But it is highly unlikely that Congress would move in this direction," added another senior source.

The expected \$30 million are

part of \$65 million in economic assistance for fiscal year 1992. The total aid for the year is \$105.6 million, including \$20 million in PL480 II (food assistance), and \$20.6 million in military aid (expected to be freed by September).

The U.S. disbursed \$66 million in assistance to Jordan this year. The allocations were part of funds for fiscal years 1991 and 1992 — \$31 million for 1991 and \$35 million for 1992.

Assistance for the year 1993 totals \$56.8 million comprising of \$15 million in economic support funds, \$30 million under PL 480 II and \$10.8 million in military assistance (including \$1.8 million for military training).

The administration has so far requested, and a congressional sub-committee has approved, \$22.8 million for fiscal 1994, made up of \$12 million in economic support funds, and \$10.8 million in military assistance.

Financing of Jordanian purchases of wheat from the U.S. falls outside the framework of direct economic and military assistance.

The 1993 funds for Jordan cannot be released until the president determines that "the money is in the U.S. national interest, that Jordan is contributing to the Middle East peace process, and that Jordan is in compliance with the U.N. sanctions against Iraq."

The release of the 1991 and 1992 funds followed similar certifications by the president.

The House of Representatives Sub-Committee on Europe and the Middle East has said that it believed "that

close ties between the United States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan remain in U.S. interest."

"The sub-committee believes that Jordan can continue to play an important role in the search for greater peace and stability in this volatile region," said an American document available to the Jordan Times.

"Due to its geography and close ties to the Palestinians, a politically stable and economically sound Jordan remains a significant U.S. interest in the Middle East..."

There is, however, lingering criticism among some congressmen prompted by what they interpret as the Kingdom's support for Iraq during and after the Gulf crisis, but that is not seen as a stumbling block in improved relations and cooperation, diplomats say.

King Hussein, on his first official visit to the U.S. after the Gulf crisis, said after his June 18 meeting with President Bill Clinton that "I believe the warmth has returned to our relationship."

American assistance to Jordan is largely symbolic but is a key indicator of how the administration and lawmakers viewed the Kingdom's position on various issues.

Despite the strain in ties caused by the Gulf crisis, Washington played a significant role in securing aid for Jordan from U.S. allies in Europe and Japan to help the Kingdom cope with the severe economic blow it suffered as a result of the Gulf crisis.



## Middle East News

### Iraqi oil team heads for crucial talks

By Dilip Ganguly  
The Associated Press

BAGHDAD — A team of Iraqi officials and oil experts left Baghdad Sunday for New York to negotiate with the United Nations on a limited resumption of oil exports, a development the glutted oil market views with trepidation.

Iraq has said it is willing to bargain on a U.N. offer to allow Baghdad to sell oil worth \$1.6 billion over six months to purchase food and other humanitarian goods.

But Iraqi officials say that the United Nations will have to be flexible as well. The Iraqi delegation left Baghdad for the 15-hour journey across the desert to Amman, Iraq's main link with the outside world.

The talks are scheduled to begin Wednesday at the U.N. headquarters in New York.

The Iraqi team, headed by Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Riyadh Al Qaisi, includes at least four oil experts.

Their inclusion raised some expectations that an agreement might be possible. Oil industry experts doubt that because Baghdad has still not fully complied with U.N. Security Council re-

solutions that ended the 1991 Gulf war.

But in Baghdad, the news that Iraq was sending a delegation to New York boosted the dinar, seriously weakened by the sanctions. Its value against the U.S. dollar rose by more than 20 per cent.

Iraq's oil exports, its economic lifeline, were halted when the United Nations imposed trade sanctions after Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990.

Iraq's pre-invasion output was around three million barrels a day. Its current production is around 500,000 barrels daily, mainly for domestic consumption.

The United Nations offered in September 1991 to allow the one-time sale, but insists on monitoring the shipments and siphoning off 30 per cent of the proceeds as reparations to Kuwait as well as other funds to pay for its operations.

Baghdad considers that a violation of its sovereignty and insists it should be allowed to sell oil worth \$2.3 billion.

If Iraq is allowed to sell oil worth \$1.6 billion, it would mean exporting 500,000 barrels a day.

Countries (OPEC), which is pumping some 700,000 barrels a day above its quota of around 23 million barrels daily.

Major OPEC producers like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are reluctant to cut back their output to accommodate any resumption of Iraqi crude, which would drive prices down.

Prices slipped by 50 cents a barrel to around \$17.20 last week, a six-month low, after the United States said Thursday it would not object to Baghdad exporting oil under the U.N. offer if an agreement is reached with the world body.

Iraqi oil officials earlier say there is no possibility Baghdad will accept all the U.N. conditions for selling the oil despite the increasing sanctions squeeze.

Still, they and other Iraqi sources claimed Baghdad's position appears to be more flexible than before.

But the Middle East Economic Survey, a respected oil industry newsletter published in Cyprus, reported last week that a June 21 meeting between U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali and Iraq's deputy premier, Tariq Aziz, "produced inconclusive results."

It said that meeting "confirmed the general feeling in market circles that any talk of a possible

resumption of Iraqi oil exports in the foreseeable future is still premature."

Iraq is pressing for the sanctions to be lifted, saying that it has abided by the terms of U.N. ceasefire resolutions demanding the destruction of its weapons of mass destruction, disclosure of the names of foreign weapons suppliers and agreement on long-term monitoring of its military and industrial sectors.

The United Nations says that is not so and that sanctions will only be lifted when Iraq also implements other resolutions, such as those on the newly demarcated border with Kuwait and human rights.

French prisoner in good health

BAGHDAD (AP) — A French telecommunications worker jailed for eight years for allegedly entering Iraq in good health in an Iraqi prison, a Russian diplomat said on Sunday. The diplomat said Russian envoys in Baghdad had seen Jean-Luc Barriere, 25, last week at Abu Ghraib prison while visiting British prisoners at the same compound in the jail.

"All of them are in good health and more or less adjusted to being in the prison — they are tolerating it," the diplomat said.

### Kuwaitis build trench along border with Iraq

AL SHIGAYA, KUWAIT-IRAQ BORDER (R) — Steel claws are tearing a trench in the desert floor to strengthen Kuwait's once-fragile defences against Iraq.

In the wilderness of no man's land, earth-moving machines have also started to raise a black scar along the 207 kilometres frontier to prevent a repetition of Iraq's 1990 invasion.

Under the watchful eyes of Kuwaiti police and United Nations observers, tankers dredge an accompanying rampart of earth and sand from the Gulf war-era oil lakes to stabilise them against the wind.

The government took reporters on a tour on Sunday of the 21 kilometres of fortifications dug in the desert zone since work began on June 12 by the Al Zaben group building company based at an encampment at nearby Al Shigaya police post.

This part of the frontier, where the borders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait meet, was the entry point for a group of Iraqis on trial in Kuwait for involvement in an alleged plot to kill former U.S. President George Bush during a visit in April.

Their arrest and the discovery of the alleged plot has heightened

Kuwaitis' security concerns to obsessional levels.

Iraq calls the charges against the group a fabrication.

"It is natural the border with Iraq is the top state priority because it has been a permanent source of threat and danger," said a statement by a cabinet security committee.

The government said the trench, three metres deep and five metres wide, and the four-metre high wall are intended to stop such infiltrators. The trench and wall are expected to be finished by late August or early September.

Further improvements, including electronic surveillance equipment, will "guarantee that all possible threats will be dealt with," the statement handed to reporters said. The completed barrier will repulse all attacks and sabotage.

Another aim is to stop Kuwaitis and expatriates getting lost and straying over the border into Iraq.

Seven foreigners have unintentionally crossed the featureless border so far this year. They have been jailed for terms of up to eight years by Iraqi courts for illegal entry.

### Ghali criticises Denktash for lack of cooperation

UNITED NATIONS (Agencies) — Secretary General Boutros Ghali Saturday criticised what he said was Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash's lack of cooperation in U.N. talks on Cyprus.

Dr. Ghali said Mr. Denktash had made little effort to support a U.N. plan for the divided island despite assurances to the contrary before U.N. Security Council representatives June 1.

Also, Mr. Denktash had promised to be present for talks in New York with Cypriot President Glafos Clerides June 14, but did not attend.

Dr. Ghali's statements came in a report to the Security Council obtained by AFP.

"I am disappointed that... Denktash did not promote the acceptance of the package during his consultations" in Nicosia and Ankara, Dr. Ghali said.

Among the confidence-building measures that were to have been discussed in New York were the reopening of Nicosia's international airport and the status of the Greek Cypriot suburb of Varosha, outside Famagusta.

Dr. Ghali said his special envoy to Cyprus, Joe Clark, would visit Ankara, Athens and Nicosia in the next few days.

Mr. Denktash has said the United Nations must reverse its 1964 decision to recognise only the Greek-Cypriot government as the one representing Cyprus. Until the United Nations does so, it will not be possible to create a Turkish-Greek federation on Cyprus as the United Nations has proposed, he said.

The United Nations plan calls for a settlement with Cyprus as one sovereign state, with two federal zones. The island has been divided since Turkish troops invaded its north end in 1974.

In his weekend report to the Security Council, Dr. Ghali made a strong plea on behalf of his package of 15 measures to promote ties between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

He warned that if the package was rejected "the effort to seek an overall settlement of the Cyprus problem will suffer a major setback."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Body of missing German found near Dead Sea

TEL AVIV (AFP) — The body of a German doctor who had been reported missing since June has been found near the Dead Sea, police said Sunday. Armin Stanjek, 43, a kidney specialist, father of two from Duisburg, west Germany, has been missing since June 13 after arriving in Israel to attend a medical conference in occupied Jerusalem. Investigators are trying to determine the cause of death, police said. Mr. Stanjek disappeared in the Israeli-occupied West Bank but his body was found near the ancient Massada fortress along with personal documents of the victim.

### Muslim fundamentalist killed in Cairo

CAIRO (AFP) — A gunman on a motorcycle killed a Muslim fundamentalist Saturday in Cairo, police said. Police said the victim might have been a settler of scores between rival fundamentalist groups. It was the first report of such an attack since Muslim fundamentalists began fighting in March of last year to overthrow the secular government of President Hosni Mubarak. The victim was a 25-year-old shop owner who was shot five times outside his store in a northern suburb of Cairo.

### Turkish hotel owner says he started fire, killed 11

ANKARA (R) — A debt-ridden hotel owner set his building on fire in eastern Turkey last week, killing 11 people, the semi-official Anatolian news agency reported Sunday. "I set the hotel on fire to save myself from three billion lira (\$275,000) in debts," Anatolian quoted proprietor Necip Yenigun as telling the public prosecutor in the town of Van. The victims were Russian, Iranian and Turkish tourists. Twenty-seven people were injured in the fire which broke out at 3 a.m. Wednesday. Mr. Yenigun, who has been detained along with three employees, said he doused the hotel with gasoline and started the fire when everyone was asleep, the agency reported. He said he also burned a car parked in front of the hotel to give the impression the fire was started by Kurdish rebels. Local police originally told reporters the fire was caused by an electrical fault.

### Pope prays for an end to Somali bloodshed

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday invited the faithful to pray for the three Italian soldiers gunned down in Somalia last week and called for an end to the fighting there. "I want to express my sorrow over the tragic events which have taken place in Mogadishu," he said in his weekly angelus address in St. Peter's Square. The three were killed and 20 others wounded when they were ambushed as they carried out an arms sweep in the Somali capital Friday morning. "I invite you to join me in prayer for the suffering of the young victims and ask that God may comfort their families," the Pope said. "May He bring an end to the bloody conflicts in that tortured country and finally allow its people to live together in peace." The 73-year-old Pope was delivering his first angelus since returning for a check-up on Friday to the Rome hospital where he underwent an operation to remove a stomach tumour last year. Doctors gave him a clean bill of health. He leaves for a nine-day holiday in the north Italian mountains on Wednesday and wished the hundreds of pilgrims and tourists in the square happy holidays.

### Prisoners freed in Sudan amnesty

KHARTOUM (AFP) — About 650 prisoners have been released here after Sudanese President Omar Hassan Al Bashir pardoned a total of 1,500 convicts throughout the country, state television announced overnight. Television showed a group of prisoners at Khartoum central prison celebrating their release Saturday in the presence of Interior Minister Abdul Rahim Mohammad Hussein and senior prison officials. The released included inmates who spent half of their terms of imprisonment, those over 70 years of age, invalids, pregnant and breast-feeding women, provided that fines imposed on them have been paid. The amnesty was announced in connection with the fourth anniversary of Gen. Bashir's takeover in Sudan which was on June 30. Television reports said that the state-owned Sheikhan insurance company's diyayas (blood money) and fines totalling 600,000 Sudanese pounds (\$4,140 at the official rate) imposed on 20 of the prisoners. Prisoners director Major General Al Sheikh Al Rayah was quoted by television as saying that offices had been set up to take care of released prisoners and offer them assistance they needed. Political prisoners who are serving sentences for offences related to state security are not included in the pardon.

### Libyans may be allowed into University Games

BUFFALO (AFP) — Libyan athletes may yet be allowed to take part in the World University Games that start here next week, despite moves by the United States government to bar them from the country. Organisers said they had sent a special invitation to the 79-member Libyan delegation, offering to pay the athletes' expenses. They had been denied U.S. Treasury Department licences that would allow them to spend money in the United States. Without the licences, they could not get visas. A spokeswoman for the Treasury Department said she did not know if the Libyans would be allowed to enter the United States even with their expenses paid. The special Treasury Department permit required under economic sanctions imposed in the wake of the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

### Gunmen kill two Algerian gendarmes

ALGIERS (R) — Muslim fundamentalist gunmen killed two para-military gendarmes in an ambush in western Algeria, police said Sunday. The two died on the spot Saturday when gunmen sprayed their vehicle with automatic weapons fire in the coastal area of Gouraya, 100 kilometres west of Algiers, police said. Separately, the independent newspaper Al Watan reported that gunmen the same day tried to kill Watan Minister Kokad Sidi during a visit to a dam project in Tizi-Ouzo, north of Algiers. There was no official confirmation of the newspaper's report on Sunday.

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## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDER

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 72111-19

PROGRAMME TWO  
18:00 ..... Quentin Dward  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Magazine Sportif  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... And Baby Makes Five  
21:10 ..... Thirty Something  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:20 ..... Street Justice

### PRAYER TIMES

03:56 ..... Fair  
05:30 ..... (Sunrise) Doha  
12:40 ..... Dhur  
16:20 ..... 'Asr  
19:50 ..... Maghreb  
21:24 ..... 'Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swidieh, Tel. 810740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 642490  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terresanta Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 622826, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 711331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Armenian International Church Tel. 652526  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 824328  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 823824, 654932  
Church of the Nazarene Tel. 675691

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
It will be relatively hot and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./Max. Temp.  
Amman ..... 22 / 34  
Aqaba ..... 26 / 40  
Deserts ..... 18 / 37  
Jordan Valley ..... 25 / 40  
Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Aqaba 39 Humidity readings:

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Ahmad Orban ..... 786384  
Dr. Bassim Qaddoumi ..... 648633  
Dr. Bassam Karadshah ..... 796200  
Dr. Mukhlis Tawfiq ..... 820425  
Firas pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdous pharmacy ..... 718336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 649445  
Suncious pharmacy ..... 637640  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Najib pharmacy ..... 847632  
IRBID:  
Dr. Fayez Al Qadhi ..... 901266  
Aqaba pharmacy ..... (-)  
ZARQA:  
Dr. Issa Al Omari ..... (-)  
Khalifah pharmacy ..... 985417

### EMERGENCIES

Food Control Centre ..... 637111  
Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630341  
Rescue ..... 199  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 843402  
Highway Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605900  
Police Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 697467  
Complaints ..... 697467  
Amman Municipality ..... 697467  
Complaints ..... 697467  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Aldadi Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 721111  
Radio Jordan ..... 674111  
Water Authority ..... 660100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power Company ..... 636381

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### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:30 ..... Aden (AL)  
11:15 ..... Khartoum (SU)  
13:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)  
15:40 ..... Istanbul (TK)  
17:40 ..... Amsterdam (KL)  
20:35 ..... Cairo (MS)  
21:45 ..... Dubai (EM)  
22:05 ..... Bahrain, Doha (GF)  
01:45 ..... Dubai (KL)

### DEPARTURES

#### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:00 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Amsterdam, Chicago (RJ)  
13:15 ..... London (RJ)  
13:25 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
13:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Moscow (SU)  
21:00 ..... Dhahran (RJ)  
21:30 ..... Dubai, Karachi (RJ)  
12:15 ..... Bahrain, Doha (GF)  
21:45 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
22:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Muscat (RJ)

#### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:15 ..... Beirut (ME)  
10:30 ..... Aden (AL)  
14:30 ..... Khartoum (SU)  
14:30 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GF)  
16:35 ..... Istanbul (TK)  
18:30 ..... Dubai (KL)

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.  
Apples ..... 280/320  
Apricots ..... 400/450  
Bananas ..... 600/650  
Beans (Mukammal) ..... 620/650  
Beans ..... 520/550  
Cabbage ..... 100/120  
Carrot ..... 280/320  
Cauliflower ..... 180/200  
Cherry (red) ..... 750/800  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 100/120  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 170/190  
Eggplant ..... 700/750  
Garlic ..... 300/320  
Grapes ..... 500/520  
Lemon ..... 150/180  
Marrow (large) ..... 500/520  
Marrow (small) ..... 250/300  
Mint ..... 50/60  
Olive (dry) ..... 140/170  
Onions ..... 340/360  
Peas ..... 600/650  
Pepper (hot) ..... 300/320  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 300/320  
Potatoes ..... 100/120  
Tomato ..... 200/220  
Watermelon ..... 140/160



## Salt handicraft centre to graduate 14 trainees

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Salt Handicrafts Training Centre (SHTC), established in 1986 with Italian government assistance, will hold a ceremony on July 25 to graduate the second group of trainees to complete a three-year programme in a variety of handicrafts.

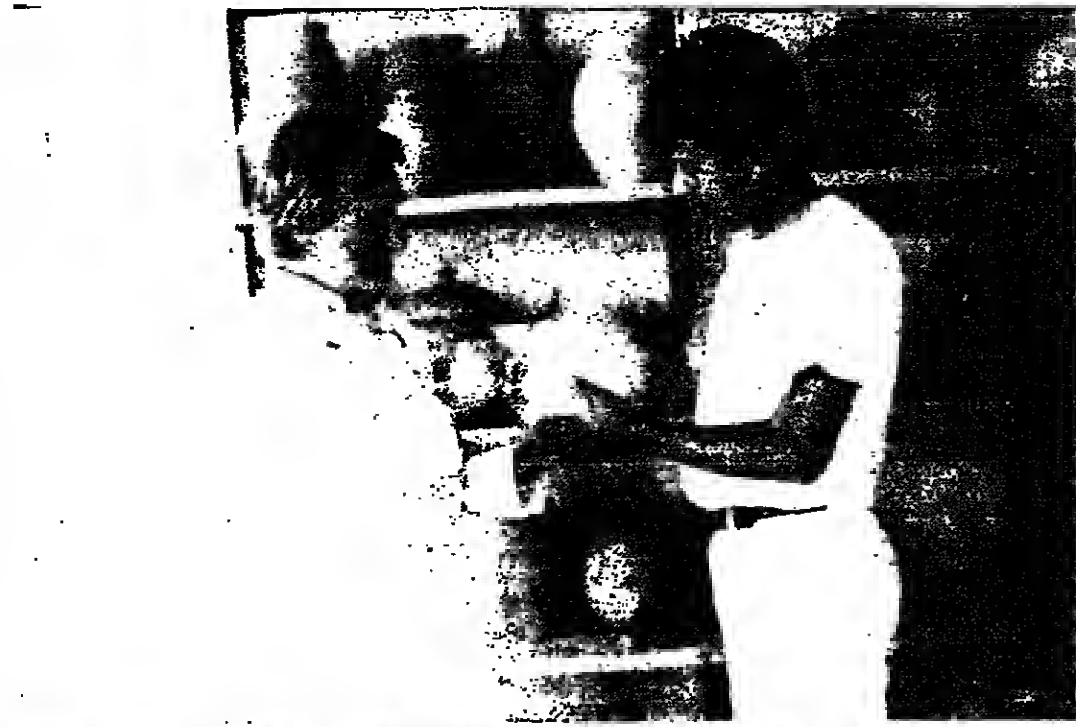
According to SHTC Director Najaa Al Masou, assistance will be provided to the 14 graduates in securing job opportunities or in starting their own businesses in Jordan.

The SHTC, which is sponsored by the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), was part of a programme advocated by Her Majesty Queen Noor to recover and exploit the social, cultural and economic heritage of the city of Salt. It also falls within the NHF's National Handicrafts Development Project.

According to the NHF, the centre's immediate objectives are to — revive, preserve and develop Jordanian handicrafts, — form a national team expert trainers, — train a new generation of craftspeople capable of re-launching the trade, and — document and conduct research on the various Jordanian handicrafts.

Ms. Masou said efforts are being made to offer training to the largest number of students who have completed the tenth grade at school.

She said the centre capacity is



Ceramics instructor Gastone Primon discusses work with a student of the Salt Handicraft Training Centre (File photo)

90 students; currently 60 men and women are being trained in weaving and ceramics.

Plans to introduce training in jewellery, metal work (copper and brass) and glass work are in the making, she added.

Also contemplated are programmes related to the restoration of some historical buildings in Salt.

The Italian government provided JD 600,000 to meet the requirement of establishing the

centre and offered training to Jordanians in Italy.

The NHF provide the centre with teaching materials, supervises the curricula and pays the salaries of the trainers and the administrative staff.

## Majali reviews Middle East issues with visiting German parliamentarians

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali said Sunday that U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 is applicable to the occupied Arab city of Jerusalem where Muslims and Christians have inalienable historic and religious rights.

"When Israel speaks about Jerusalem, it is not clear which Jerusalem it means: is it Jerusalem of 1948, of 1967 or of 1993?" said the prime minister at a meeting with a visiting four-member German parliamentary delegation led by Joachim Hoerster.

The 1967 war was, to a large extent, a war over water, ending with Israel's usurpation of Jordan's water rights in the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers, he said.

Despite this fact Jordan does not oppose the idea of regional cooperation in water, but the Kingdom demands that it regains its usurped water resources," the prime minister stressed.

"Not only did Israel seize the water but it also brought about additional burdens on Jordan by denying Palestinians the right to return to their homeland although they hold valid Israeli permits to do so," Dr. Majali said.

"Israel can prove that it is truly oriented towards peace by allowing these people to return and by stopping its current repressive actions against the people of Palestine," he said.

The prime minister urged Germany and the other members of the European Community (EC) to help alleviate the Palestinian people's sufferings by improving their living conditions and press-



Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Sunday meets with visiting German parliamentary delegation (Petra photo)

uring Israel into implementing U.N. resolutions.

"Only if the region enjoys peace can regional cooperation and regional projects attain success," he added.

Europe, he said, can help through paving the way for lasting peace and stability and by dealing evenhandedly with the Arabs and the Israelis.

Referring to the situation in former Yugoslavia, Dr. Majali and the German delegation expressed hope that peace will return to the embattled country. They underlined the role which Europe must play to deal with the plight of the Muslim people in

Bosnia-Herzegovina. The two sides also discussed means of promoting economic ties between Jordan and Germany.

The German delegation discussed the Middle East peace process and European-Arab relations at a meeting later with Information Minister Maan Abu Nowar.

Dr. Abu Nowar referred in particular to the sufferings of the Palestinian people, "who continue to face Israel's repression in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip."

many to extend a helping hand to the Palestinians and improve their living conditions.

He also briefed the visitors on Jordan's democratisation process and about the country's indebtedness as well as the return of more than 300,000 expatriates to the country in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

The German delegation, which is expected to stay in Jordan until Tuesday, would be meeting other government officials and parliamentarians. German embassy sources said that the delegation members were here in response to an official invitation from the Jordanian government.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### King congratulates Algerian leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to Algerian President Ali Kafi congratulating him on Algeria's independence day. King Hussein wished Mr. Kafi good health and happiness and the Algerian people further progress and prosperity. King Hussein Sunday also sent a cable of good wishes to President of Venezuela Carlos Andres Peres on his country's independence day anniversary. The King wished the president continued good health and happiness and further progress for the Venezuelan people.

### Kamal heads for British fair

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Kamal left for the United Kingdom Sunday on a five-day official visit. He will attend the opening of the British fair in Yorkshire in which Jordan is participating by displaying samples of its agricultural, industrial and mineral products.

### UAE, Jordan hold education talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Khaled Al Omari Sunday discussed with a delegation from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) educational cooperation between the UAE and Jordan. The UAE delegation, which arrived here Friday, is conducting talks on seconding Jordanian teachers and educational cooperation.

### Minister, Rotary Club review polio eradication efforts

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Abdul Rahim Malhas Sunday met with the chairman and members of the National Polio Committee of the International Rotary Club. Dr. Malhas and the committee members discussed the support offered by the Rotary Club in combating polio in the Kingdom. In implementation of an agreement signed between the two sides in 1989, the agreement, under which the club financed the ministry's purchase of anti-polio vaccines, expires in 1994. The two sides discussed in the meeting scopes of cooperation until the year 2000.

### Parliamentarians head for Sudan celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian parliamentary delegation led by Lower House Speaker Abdul Latif Arabiyat left for Khartoum Sunday to attend Sudan's celebrations marking the country's National Salvation Revolution anniversary. Dr. Arabiyat will hold talks with parliamentary delegations attending the ceremonies.

### Guest workers need permit by Aug. 10

AMMAN (Petra) — The Labour Ministry announced Sunday that employers of guest workers in Jordan have between July 10 and August 10 to acquire valid work permits for their employees. A ministry statement said those in default will face legal action. The statement also appealed to local employers to give Jordanian job seekers priority in employment opportunities to help ease the jobless rate.

### Lands department collects JD 4.6m in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The Department of Lands and Survey Sunday announced that its total collection of fees for registering land and real estate transactions during June amounted to JD 4,654,587. It said the figure represented a decline of 11 per cent on the figures recorded in May. But according to Department Director Ali Gharabeh, the revenues in June increased by four per cent over those of June 1992. In the first six months of 1993, said Mr. Gharabeh, the department collected a total of JD 25,784,138, up from JD 23,231,832 for the same period last year.

### Ministry sets up 3 dialysis units in Valley

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry said Sunday that it has supplied three dialysis units to the Abu Obaidah Hospital in the Jordan Valley. The units were necessary to treat a growing demand by kidney patients who, the ministry said, previously had to travel to Amman for treatment. The ministry added that it plans to install four dialysis units at the Mafrq Hospital.

### PSD holds course for women

AMMAN (Petra) — A special training course for Women Friends of the Police was opened Sunday at the policewomen's headquarters in Amman. Public Security Department (PSD) Deputy Director Muayad Mubaslat addressed the group, outlining the main task of the Jordanian police and PSD cooperation with various organisations to safeguard security and stability in the Kingdom.

### Al al Bait Foundation to hold annual meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Delegates from Jordan and 28 Arab and foreign countries will gather here on July 13 for the ninth annual meeting of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al Bait Foundation) to be chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. An Al al Bait official said the delegates, all Muslim scholars, will discuss 18 research papers submitted by participants to the three-day conference. The 75 participants, will also discuss Al al Bait's annual report and activities between 1991 and 1993. The meeting will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre.

### Irbid opens youth clubs for summer

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Education Department Sunday opened summer club activities for school students in the Irbid governorate. Department Director Mahmoud Tawalbeh said two clubs, one for girls and the other for boys, have been opened to allow the youth to enjoy cultural, sports and other activities.

### Zarqa begins drive to discourage begging

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa Social Development Department Sunday started a campaign against begging in Zarqa city. Department Director Ahmad Al Lafi said the drive, which will last until the end of the month, will follow a strict programme apprehended prepared by the Ministry of Social Development to discourage this practice in various parts of Zarqa governorate. During the past few months, Mr. Lafi said, the department has apprehended large number of perpetrators and put them in the custody of the concerned authorities.

### Mazar area reviews educational conditions

IRBID (Petra) — Educational conditions in the northern Mazar district were the main focus of a meeting held Sunday at the district building under the chairmanship of District Director Ali Alwan and Irbid Education Department Director Mahmoud Al Tawalbeh and heads of local councils in the district. Mr. Alwan said the meeting discussed the school conditions, educational cadres and the importance of appointing teachers for all subjects in the district before the start of the next scholastic year.

### Central heating/cooling course starts

AMMAN (Petra) — A course on designing central heating systems started Sunday at the Jordan Engineers Association (JEA). The course, organised for mechanical engineers, includes lectures on designing heating and cooling systems. Another course for civil and architectural engineers will start Monday at the association. Participants in the month-long course will receive lectures on managing projects.

## Arab governments urged to support distance learning programmes

AMMAN (J.T.) — A week-long seminar to discuss Al Quds Open University (QOU) programmes concluded Sunday, with the delegates calling on the Arab governments to support the QOU in expanding its services in the Arab World.

Arab governments are urged to extend financial and other types of support and assistance to QOU so that its distance learning programmes can cover all parts of the Arab World and to promote its educational programmes through cooperation with other Arab universities, said a statement issued Sunday.

The statement summed up the main recommendations and resolutions by the delegates, who represented Jordanian universities, Arab universities, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) regional office in Amman and QOU.

Close cooperation between QOU and other Arab universities can manifest itself in the exchange of teachers, publications, the use of laboratories and libraries, organisation of seminars and joint conferences and the opening of various other facilities for mutual benefit, said the statement.

QOU, which was established with help from UNESCO, was initially intended to provide higher education to Palestinian students under Israeli occupation. But delegates to the meeting here called for expanding and universalising the programmes to encompass all Arab countries.



FIELD TOUR: A group of tourist and travel agency employees in Jordan Sunday-toured Royal Jordanian (RJ) installations including the Training Centre for flight attendants, the simulator where pilots train, workshops where maintenance of aircraft is conducted and the catering unit at the airport which serves RJ and 18 other airlines.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>EXHIBITIONS</b><br>☆ Exhibition of water colours by Jordanian plastic artist Marwan Al Allan at the Jordanian Writers Association.<br><b>LECTURE</b><br>☆ Lecture entitled "Tel Jawa: Its Iron Age and Umayyad Remains" by Dr. Michele Davian of Wilfrid Laurier University at the American Centre for Oriental Research (ACOR) at 7 p.m. | <b>'DISCUSSION</b><br>☆ English language discussion group on "Second Language Acquisition" at the British Council at 6 p.m.<br><b>FILM</b><br>☆ French-subtitled German film entitled "Dass Glas Wasser" (A Glass of Water) at the French Cultural Centre at 8 p.m. |
|--|---|

JORDAN TIMES  
TEL: 667171

### SUMMONS NOTICE

Issued by the Amman Civil Court of First Instance  
The party seeking service of the summons notice: Ali Ahmad Suleiman and his advocate lawyer Faisal Al Rawashdeh.  
The party to be served with the summons notice: I.N.C. Enterprise (PTE) Ltd.  
NB: You have to call at the Amman Civil Court of first instance to receive the statement of claim No. 330/93 and the supporting written evidence.

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### JORDAN VALLEY ARABIAN STUD

The JVAS announces an exhibition of horses and equipment to be held on July 16 Friday at 3.00 p.m. the show will stay until 8.00 p.m. The exhibition includes registered horses (WAHO), jumping, local horses as well as ponies and cross country and horses from the Syrian peninsula known for the bright and stamina.

The equipment includes foreign saddles such as, Stubben, Siegfried, multi purpose, military, and American saddles. Hats, breeches, jackets, boots, spurs and items related to horses.

A free demonstration will be held to show the proper way to saddle horses and the proper items to be put on the head such as hoddies, snaffles and others, and an explanation of the dangers which might face the rider.

The JVAS is not a night club or a restaurant, the JVAS is a specialized establishment to teach the interested in horses the proper way to ride. The JVAS teaches those who want serious riding, cross country, and jumping. Members and those who are interested are welcome to join and are expected to abide by the rules and regulations of the school. Horses and equipment are for sale to those interested in buying good horses and proper equipment and to keep them at the stud if they want. Cross country riding can be arranged for groups who are serious and come on time.

Entrance is free for the public.  
For more information call 829883

Seafood Barbecue

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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

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Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

### Sarajevo's threatening byproduct

THE ALARM sounded by relief workers on Sunday that epidemics are on the verge of outbreak in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo was the latest in warnings coming out of the beleaguered former Yugoslavia since the region erupted into violent conflict last year. But it should not go down in the dustbin that has been collecting the tales of misery and sufferings of the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina since what is at stake here is the future of an entire young generation which, through no fault of its own, is finding itself caught in the jaws of the political and territorial ambitions of the Serbs and their allies.

Not that the threat of a massive outbreak of typhoid and dysentery as warned by officials of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) would mean any graver threat to the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina who are living through the Serbs' "ethnic cleansing" — with all that the term implies, including summary killings, rapes and torture at Nazi-like camps. If anything, one may even venture to suggest in the face of the international apathy towards the Bosnian Muslims, death from diseases might be welcome by who have been living through hell for more than a year.

But that solves nothing. An entire society is being slaughtered mercilessly. The threat of epidemics is only a byproduct of the conflict since it stems from the inability to pump water as a result of the massive destruction of utilities in the Bosnian capital caused by shelling and bombing by the Serbs. And facilities left standing lack fuel to operate them.

The last-heard statistic from Sarajevo says the city's only source of water — a gravity-fed spring — can offer 2.5 litres of water per day per person to its residents — a far cry from what nature has deemed should be the minimum daily intake of a healthy human being.

We have said enough and more of the urgent need for forceful international intervention to end the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina and have lamented the obvious double-standard that the West seems to apply, this time at its own doorstep.

But let the international community hear it loud and clear this time around: If epidemics were to break out in Bosnia, that could not be brushed aside as a "political problem," with the world doing nothing about it.

The world should move today, by extending immediate material help to the relief agencies seeking to address the situation on the ground and through parallel intensified efforts to put an end to the root conflict.

What we are asking for is not vengeance or a witchhunt. We want justice — humanitarian justice for everyone regardless of his or her religious orientations or ethnic background.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

THE KUWAITI court now trying the Iraqi and Kuwaiti group charged with plotting to assassinate George Bush has no alternative but to convict the defendants said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Sunday. And this because the United States has already carried out a missile attack on the Iraqi capital, killing and wounding innocent civilians, said the paper. It said that the Americans have now influenced the Kuwaiti court's verdict since they concluded that the Iraqis were responsible for the alleged attempt on Mr. Bush's life and so they carried out the aggression. Furthermore, the Kuwaiti government has also influenced the verdict of the court by declaring full backing for the American aggression along with Britain, added the daily. The Kuwaiti government and court have no alternative but to impose penalties on the group charged with the alleged plot, otherwise they will be facing an international outcry spearheaded by the Arab and Islamic countries which will be demanding an international court of justice ruling in this matter, said the daily. It is impossible for the Kuwaiti court and the Kuwaiti government to be fair in their ruling and they are bound to succumb to the desires of the Americans and the enemies of the Iraqi people, added the daily. It said this is world justice under the new world order, engineered and orchestrated by the United States and its closest allies.

SAWT AL SHAAB Arabic daily questioned the real intentions and aims of the United States administration which has called for convening the 10th round of Arab-Israeli talks without itself doing anything to promote the peace talks. Despite its shortcoming and failure to act as a full partner in the 10th round, as it had promised, the Clinton administration is aiming only at perpetuating the convening of the peace negotiations, realising too well that they are heading nowhere due to Israel's intransigence, said the daily. Any observer of the progress of talks in Washington and any reader of the American document presented to the Palestinians would easily notice that it is totally biased towards Israel and favouring all the points put forward by the Israeli side, said the daily. The Americans, instead of seeking full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, have offered the Palestinians very limited rule: over municipal affairs and social services, leaving overall control to the Israelis and ignoring the Jewish settlements set up on Arab lands, the paper pointed out. It said that, in short, the American document was a carbon copy of the Israeli blueprint presented to the Arab parties.

### Weekly Political Pulse

U.N.

## The winds of change should be blowing

The United States and its principal allies obviously have considerable clout when it comes to Somalia and Iraq and are always ready and able to flex their muscle. When it comes to other areas of the world, such as Bosnia, Cambodia and South Africa, not to mention the Middle East, there is an apparent reluctance to undertake any effective and forceful action on one pretext or another. Clearly, it is always easy to concoct a legal or political reason to abstain from resorting to force even when there are untold atrocities being committed. The justifications for non use of raw power are always plentiful when there are no pressing geopolitical factors necessitating such use. The developing countries of the world have become accustomed to such double standards and seem to take it stoically. But should this continuing hypocrisy on the part of the major powers of the world be allowed to persist, when the poorer countries of the world appear to have had enough of this world order, these developing nations can begin the process of rectification by transferring the international enforcement powers from the United Nations Security Council to the General Assembly of the international organisation, as they once did under the famous Uniting for Peace resolution on the Korean conflict in the early fifties.

This could be done on an institutional basis, by insisting on a review conference for the purpose of overhauling the archaic United Nations Charter. There is nothing sacrosanct about the 1948 Charter, especially when it was formulated and adopted by a number of countries that can no longer claim a legitimate mandate on behalf of humanity. The lopsided approach to worldly conflicts is directly attributable to the existing U.N. Charter since it allows the major powers to exploit their privileged status within the United Nations system.

The underdeveloped countries of the world have learned and appreciated the adage that power corrupts if it remains unchecked in a democratic way. The current checks and balances in the United Nations Charter are not democratically based since the

majority of the states members of the international organisation have no real say about their situation and future.

Another step can be taken to remedy the present anachronism in the world order. As long as the United Nations Security Council permanent members retain absolute power, it must be reconstituted in a manner that can represent the committee of nations in an equitable way. There is no one in his right mind that would even pretend that the present composition of the council is representative of the international community. This is the crux of the problem in international affairs. All nations of the world speak of the glory of pluralistic democracy and the United Nations itself, through a series of resolutions, declarations and treaties, has endorsed unequivocally the need for introducing a true democratisation process to all state systems of government. If there is such a deep conviction in democracy, why not begin to observe it within the United Nations organs, especially the Security Council itself?

How to make the Security Council more democratically constituted should not be too difficult once the decision is taken by the member states of the United Nations and accepted by those countries that enjoy veto power in the council.

True, such a leap into the endeavour to redress the existing undemocratic composition of the United Nations organs or councils would not be easy. But a determined effort to pursue this endeavour needs to be initiated even if the chances of success are minimal at the moment. A start in the direction of change in the international organisation must be made and the sooner it is taken the better. Otherwise, the smaller countries of the world will continue to remain at the mercy of the big and mighty, and peoples like the Palestinians and the Bosnian Muslims would continue to be denied effective international protection. When justice is denied at the international level, the seeds for international instability are sure to spring.

## The struggle for Jerusalem is under way

By Dore Gold

Until now, it has been virtually axiomatic that Israel would not sign any agreement which implied that its sovereign status in Jerusalem might be negotiable.

During the 1978 Camp David negotiations, the U.S. wisely withdrew from its initial intention of putting a clause on Jerusalem into the Camp David Accords.

The first draft of the American proposal for that Israeli-Egyptian agreement had contained specific references to the need for "an acceptable political framework" for the city. These references did not appear in the final version.

The U.S. issued accompanying side letters to Israel and Egypt stating the traditional American view of Jerusalem. Though the letters did not bind Israel in any way, their language almost caused Prime Minister Menachem Begin to walk out on the last day of the negotiations, until it was changed.

But at least Israel did not have to commit itself to making Jerusalem a subject of negotiations at a later date.

Last week, the U.S. issued a new draft proposal for an Israeli-Palestinian statement of principles. Now the U.S. is seeking what it backed away from in 1978: it wants Israel to open the door to putting the Jerusalem issue on the table.

Though the lessons of Arab-Israeli diplomacy suggest that Jerusalem ought not to be raised until everything else is settled, the Palestinians are already in a strong position to open the struggle for the future of the city.

One factor now guiding Palestinian strategy on Jerusalem is the Bush administration's undertak-

ings in its October 1991 "Letter of Assurances" to them before the Madrid peace conference. "The United States understands how much importance Palestinians attach to the question of East Jerusalem," the letter states.

After reminding the Palestinians that "we (the U.S.) do not recognise Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem or the extension of its municipal borders," the letter concludes:

"The United States supports the right of the Palestinians to bring any issue including East Jerusalem to the table."

In 1991, Israel had no control over U.S. commitments to the Palestinians. It could only try to ensure that American assurances to the Palestinians did not become Israeli commitments.

The "Letter of Assurances" did not clarify whether East Jerusalem might be under the jurisdiction of any interim Palestinian self-governing authority in the territories.

The clearest statement of past American intent in that regard was made in October 1978 in what became known as the Saunders Document: a series of American answers to Jordanian questions about Camp David that was signed by President Carter and delivered to King Hussein by State Department envoy Hal Saunders.

The document said "it is probably not realistic to expect that the full scope of the self-governing authority can be extended to East Jerusalem during the transitional period."

This implied that limited scope of the self-governing authority might be extended to East Jeru-

salem. Emphasis on the word "realistic" meant the U.S. would proceed according to how it read the determination of the Israeli government and Israel's national consensus on this question.

The document specified U.S. support for the right of Arab inhabitants of East Jerusalem to participate in any Palestinian elections as voters and "in the work of the self-governing authority itself." This definition is considerably broader than Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's idea of just letting them vote.

In his memoirs, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance explains the often-overlooked underpinnings of the document.

Mr. Vance makes a direct link between the Palestinians' vote for their elected representatives and the question of sovereignty: "Our view was that sovereignty ultimately rested in the people of the West Bank and Gaza, and that they would ultimately express their will on the final status of the area through that vote."

Control over people, according to this doctrine, leads to control over land. Thus U.S. support for East Jerusalem participation in the self-governing authority had implications for Palestinian claims to sovereignty in areas which it represented.

Last week's draft for a statement of principles has not yet been published. Moreover, it does not appear to be a final document, but could be the subject of further negotiations when the U.S. team, led by Dennis Ross, reaches the region.

Given the background of past American positions, Israel might have to deal with developments in the Jerusalem question, especially if the Palestinians cannot

accept the formal separation of East Jerusalem from the territories during the interim phase.

First, despite this territorial separation, there remains the question of how the Palestinians in East Jerusalem become linked to any autonomy arrangements. The U.S. is supporting their right to vote in the autonomy elections. What about their right to run for office or serve in the autonomy administration?

A second, related, question will be whether the East Jerusalem Palestinians might be connected to the autonomy through "functional" arrangements.

Could the Palestinian autonomy educational system be applied to East Jerusalem schools? What about the connection between the East Jerusalemites and the Palestinian health system?

The cumulative impact of such functional links between the East Jerusalem population and the autonomy would be to erode Israel's standing in Jerusalem prior to final status negotiations. In 1978, the Saunders Document envisioned Jerusalem as remaining "physically undivided." Mr. Rabin has said Jerusalem must remain united under Israeli sovereignty.

But, given previous American diplomacy, he will have to be very careful to make sure that the Clinton administration's "initiatives" don't lay the foundations for Jerusalem coming under divided control, even though it might not act physically by a new wall.

The writer is the director of the U.S. Foreign and Defence Policy Project - Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University. The article is reprinted from the Jerusalem Post.

### LETTERS

#### Sad migration

To the Editor:

It was very interesting to read the review by Ms. Mariam Shaheen of the book entitled "The Forgotten Faithful: The Christians of the Holy Land", by Said K. Abu Rish (Jordan Times/Weekender), June 24, 1993.

As a Palestinian Christian Arab of Jerusalem, I was indeed very grieved to read in the review that the Christians of the occupied territories have dwindled from 130,000 to 42,000 today, and I was appalled to learn that the Christian Arabs of Jerusalem have been reduced to a mere 4,000 souls. The number of the Muslims of the West Bank has also shrunk but not to such a great extent as the Christians.

On the other hand, the reduction of the Christian community is not really surprising as this is the inevitable result of the cruel and barbarous Israeli occupation. The policy of the Israeli authorities by all and still is to vacate the occupied territories of its inhabitants by all possible means, namely harassment, high taxes, tortures, repression and oppression.

The Christian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and particularly those of the Jerusalem area, were one of the most active and prosperous communities before the occupation, whether in trade, commerce and industry or in hotel industry or tourism, to mention only a few of their activities.

Israel encourages the Jews by creating all the favourable conditions for them to be able to compete with the activities of the Jerusalem Arab community in whose way it has put into effect various legal hurdles. Take a very simple example: the Israel occupation authorities easily grant tourist guide licences to Jews in the West Bank but hardly, or with great difficulty, grant guide licences to Arabs, although before the occupation all tourist guides were Arabs, especially Christian Arabs. The same discrimination is applicable to the opening of hotels or hostels in all other activities.

It may be added that had it not been for adverse world repercussions and outrage, the Israeli authorities would have kicked out all Palestinians from the occupied territories, especially from Jerusalem. It should be remembered that in his memoirs "Trial and Error" by Chaim Weizman, the first Israeli head of state, he stated that he used to hate to go to Jerusalem as he would be grieved to see many domes of mosques and churches but hardly any of synagogues. Partly for this reason he established himself in Rehovot (Deran in Arabic) and not in Jerusalem. And did he not once say that "we want Palestine to be Jewish as England is English?"

Finally, let the Vatican and all true Christians read this important book written by Said Abu Rish, a Palestinian Muslim Arab, so as to realise the calamity which has befallen the Christian community in the occupied territories, resulting, among other matters, in the Christian emigration from the Holy Land. Already many of our Christian churches in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and especially those of Ain Karem and Emmaus, have become mere museums as there is no Christian community to pray in them.

Pascal B. Karmy,  
Amman.

#### Bitter lessons

To the Editor:

The death of Ghassan Hudhud in a wanton accident at a traffic light in Amman earlier this month is a great tragedy. It is true that nothing can bring the young man back to life but that, should, certainly, not be the end of that.

Every citizen is entitled to the greatest possible protection by society and every tragedy should result in reassurances to the public which can be exemplified by the following:

1. A proper police inquiry by competent officers. This inquiry must be of the highest integrity.

2. Steps are taken to make sure that the type of accident in question is reduced to a minimum in the future. This can be done by penalising proven offenders in a way sufficient to deter like-minded persons in future. Additionally, those with proven tendency to contravene the highway regulations should be prevented from using the road as a means to encroach on the safety of other road users or, as is only too often the case, take their lives.

Wishy-washy tribal conventions were not devised to deal with complex traffic systems with overpowered vehicles and should therefore not be utilised in these cases. Sums of money paid to the bereaved family by way of compensation and mobilisation of armies of personalities to "mediate" with them would only add insult to injury.

Omar Mando,  
Member Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road  
Accidents,  
P.O. Box 14,  
Amman.

#### The ebbs and tides of a ship

To the Editor:

Referring to your staff reporter's article titled "Indian sailors run aground without a ship."

Jordan Times, June 18, 1993, I would like to emphasise the following:  
1. The ship docked at Aqaba Port on Oct. 16, 1991, under the name "Bon-Majed", and was raising the United Arab Emirates (UAE) flag, according to the arrival declaration submitted by the master.

2. On completion of discharging of cargo addressed to Aqaba Port, and before departure, the ship's documents, including safety certificates, were inspected as an ordinary port procedure.

Inspection showed that the ship's safety certificates were valid until Oct. 29, 1991, only. Therefore, we asked the agent to arrange for these certificates to be renewed before the ship could leave.

3. On Dec. 26, 1991, the ship's agent contacted the concerned port authorities to collect the ship's registration certificate earlier submitted to the port with the name "Bon-Majed" and UAE flag.

The reason for the agent's request was to put it to change the ship's name to "sea star" and at the same time to change its flag to Honduras instead of UAE.

4. On examining the new registration certificate by concerned port authorities, it was noticed that the ship's particulars stated in the new certificate were incompatible with the actual state of affairs of the ship.

5. Port authorities were suspicious of the agent's move to change the ship's name and flag. Therefore, a message was sent on Dec. 30, 1991, to the concerned authorities in the UAE to clarify the subject.

To our surprise, we received a reply to our message of Dec. 31, 1993, the next day, thanking us for our message and requesting our urgent action to prevent the ship from leaving Aqaba waters until "all outstanding legal issues are settled."

6. We informed the UAE that Aqaba Port had no authority whatsoever to prevent a ship from leaving unless a court ruling is made.

7. On Jan. 5, 1992, we received a detention order issued from a UAE court to detain the ship. Subsequently, necessary action was taken and the ship was not allowed to leave. Thus, we see that the detention was not a port decision.

8. Once the ship's crew had known of the detention order, they asked for our help to secure their rights. Accordingly, and in line with the Jordanian maritime law, we did our best to help them through settling the dispute on issue was complicated and the port's effort went in vain. Subsequently, the whole matter was taken to court.

9. All concerned parties filed claims and accordingly three court rulings were made to detain the ship.

— One at the request of the ship's crew, on March 18, 1992.

— A second at the request of the agent, March 16, 1992.

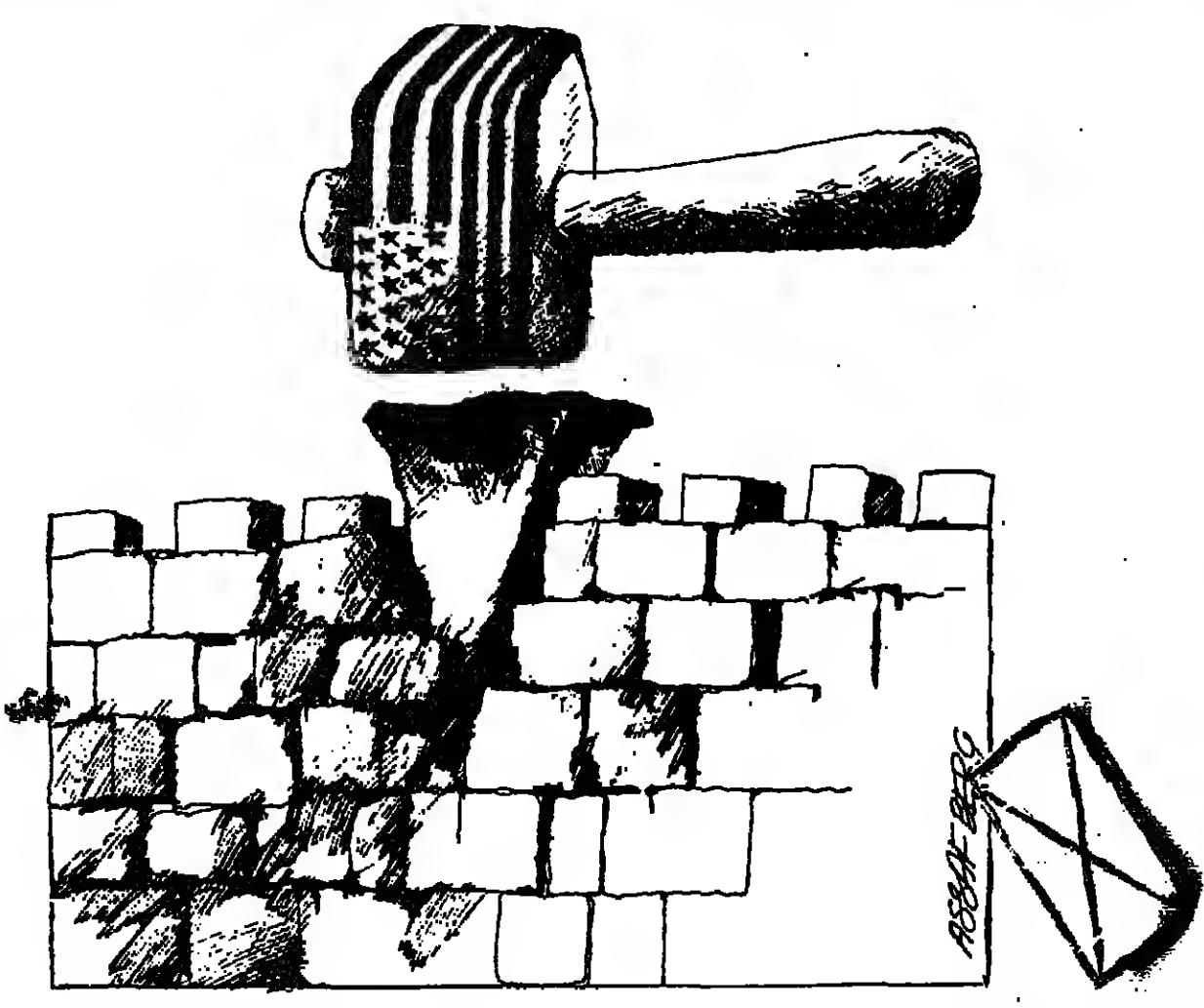
— The third one at the request of the Ports Corporation, on Aug. 5, 1992.

As a result, several claims have accumulated to high proportions, including port rights.

In the meantime, concerned parties are awaiting final court ruling on claims including priority in settlement and rights of all parties.

In this regard, it is worth mentioning that the Ports Corporation saved no effort to help the sailors during their stay in Aqaba. They are also enjoying hotel accommodation provided by a local agent.

Eng. Akel Abu-Tayeh,  
Deputy Director General,  
The Ports Corporation.





## U.S. considers changes in strained immigration laws

By Dian McDonald

WASHINGTON — Following the huge influx of illegal immigrants into the United States from Latin America and Asia, the terrorist attack on New York's World Trade Centre, and terrorist threats against other U.S. targets, many Americans are taking a hard look at U.S. immigration laws and procedures and debating whether they need to be altered to meet changing world conditions.

"The movement of people is emerging as one of the critical global issues that we face in a new age," says Doris Meissner, commissioner-designate of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS).

U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno agrees. Recent events have brought into focus the tremendous economic, human and social impact immigration has on our country," she said in a statement issued following President Clinton's announcement nominating Ms. Meissner to head INS.

Ms. Reno stressed that two factors must not be overlooked when dealing with the issue. "We have much work to do in this area to ensure that those who truly deserve political asylum are granted it, but those who break the laws of this country are given the strictest possible penalties," she said.

According to INS spokesman

Duke Austin, the United States receives "more than 100,000 applications for asylum each year." An estimated 30,000-40,000 of them arrive at U.S. airports each year without any documentation or with fraudulent documentation, he says.

In a recent interview, Mr. Austin discussed the complexities of current immigration law and how it is intended to protect the rights of non-citizens while at the same time providing a process to deny entry to individuals who should not be granted that privilege. One of the intricate procedures, which most of those seeking political asylum face, he explained, is "exclusion."

Exclusion, he pointed out, is often referred to as the "fiction" of immigration law. "The law says you are not here, but you are physically here."

"When an alien is determined 'excludable,' or is placed 'in exclusion,' that individual is not physically turned away at the border or at an airport, but is nonetheless denied admission to the country. And the government initiates steps to have that person sent out of the United States."

Once an alien is placed in exclusion, Mr. Austin explained, that individual is allowed to enter the country until a hearing can be held before an immigration judge; the hearing process is set in motion, and the alien "has a right to access" an established legal procedure. A date is set for

the alien to appear before an immigration judge, "who will determine between the government's position that the alien is ineligible to be admitted and the alien's contest that he has a right to enter the United States."

If an alien's claim is rejected by the immigration judge, the alien then has a right to appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals, which is made up of federal administrative law judges and is not part of the INS. The board reviews the record and then makes a final decision on whether or not the individual is excludable from the United States.

And if the right to U.S. entry is denied at that level, an appeal may then be made to the federal court system, and aliens are allowed to remain in the United States until they have exhausted all the appeals they may choose to exercise. Thus, Mr. Austin pointed out, the process involved in making a final determination in exclusion cases is often protracted and extremely complicated.

One highly publicised exclusion case involves Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, a controversial Muslim fundamentalist leader whose followers include the men being held as the alleged World Trade Centre bombers and others recently accused of plotting to blow up other New York buildings and tunnels. Although an

immigration judge recently denied his claim to political asylum and ruled he was deportable on grounds he entered the country under false pretenses, the sheikh is appealing that judgement to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

The difference between exclusion and deportation cases, Mr. Austin noted, is that in the latter "the alien is already in the United States. It may have been an illegal entry. But the alien is here, and the burden falls upon the government to establish that the alien is deportable."

"We must find in our statutes the grounds on which we find this person ineligible to remain in the United States—something which makes the individual deportable, such as conviction of a crime. But the burden falls upon the federal government to establish the alien's deportability. The INS does that."

However, in exclusion cases, he said, "the burden of proof shifts dramatically. The government has refused admission to an alien who has requested permission to enter at a port of entry. The alien must establish that he or she has a right to enter the United States. The government doesn't have to disprove the alien has a right to enter, because the alien has not yet entered the United States."

Mr. Austin said the legal basis for exclusion and deportation ori-

ginated in the late 1940s and is mandated in the 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. That legislation "has been amended and many things have been added to it" but it is the foundation act of immigration law, Mr. Austin said. Under legislation enacted in 1980, individuals involved in visa and residency challenges are guaranteed much the same free-speech and legal rights as any U.S. citizen once they are within the United States.

Mr. Austin said grounds for exclusion and deportation are basically the same and include:

- Health-related reasons (certain diseases that preclude entry of an alien into the United States);
- Crimes committed in the United States or abroad;
- Public charge issues or evidence that an alien has become, or will likely be, a burden on American society;
- Terrorist activity or involvement in actions that are contrary to the interests of the United States;
- Fraudulent documentation or no documentation; and
- Information indicating that a visitor in the United States does not intend to comply with the conditions outlined in a specific kind of visa.

The number of deportation cases that INS reviews is much higher than exclusion cases, he said. Each year, there are more than 100,000-150,000 deportation

cases, he said, involving, for example, aliens who are located through a criminal connection or law enforcement agencies or who are found through on-site job surveys conducted to track down people who are working illegally in the United States.

Mr. Austin does not advocate a major revamping of current immigration laws, but he does believe some changes are needed and that procedures should be "streamlined" to facilitate and expedite the hundreds of thousands of cases that must be dealt with annually.

For example, he noted that when people are convicted in U.S. courts of deportable offenses—crimes such as drug trafficking, rape, murder—they must be sent to another court to reestablish their deportability, based on a crime that has already been committed.

"It doesn't seem common sense to me that one can be found guilty of murder, then have to go to another whole court to find oneself deportable. Why—after the crime has been committed and after time has been served—is it necessary to engage in a legal deportation process for a crime that clearly makes one deportable to start with?" he asked. "It should not have to be reestablished in another whole legal process."

Mr. Austin also said INS needs more funding and personnel.

"The appeals are lengthy. They are involved. Given all the types of cases that this system handles, it can't digest the input. And so there are huge delays in the process."

"And if we don't detain people, they often abscond from the process. And let me tell you why. If you abscond from the process, the only penalty you face is removal from the United States. So, if you're in the process, and it looks like you're going to be ordered deported, what is to prevent you from running and hiding and hoping that the INS won't find you?"

In many cases, the INS can't "go looking for people. That's an impossibility, because we don't have the manpower to do it," he said.

"There's no fine and there's no incarceration for those who abscond from the process. And, in that sense, I think immigration legislation is a little lenient. I think we should either expedite the process or impose penalties for those who abscond the process."

The INS has to "prioritize" immigration cases, Mr. Austin said, and some people wait for "exorbitant lengths of time even to get their hearings. If one is low enough priority, the likelihood of the individual ever coming to a hearing or getting a resolution of his or her case may be small. And, in some cases, it doesn't

happen at all."

"We try to prioritise by taking first of all the cases in detention—cases which are primarily exclusion cases—or criminal cases, because of the burdens they place upon us," he said. "Detention cases need to be resolved as quickly as possible—both in the interest of the government and in the interest of the alien. And, in criminal cases—where we have to reestablish their deportability in a court of law—we want to get those people out of here as quickly as possible."

Mr. Austin said Congress is now considering ways to streamline immigration procedures. One method being considered is to move to a process called "summary exclusion," he said, which would allow physical exclusion—at the moment of attempted U.S. entry—of individuals whose applications are clearly without merit and without basis in law.

Mr. Austin used statistics to point up the importance of some kind of change in the asylum process. At its best, he said, the current system can only process 30,000 cases annually.

"At that, we're going to have a backlog of 300,000 applicants at the end of this year. So, even if we don't get one more asylum application, it will take ten years to adjudicate the cases that are in the queue now"—United States Information Agency.

## Zealots set time bomb under Egypt's law

By Helen Miles

CAIRO — When the Arab professor married a university lecturer in a discreet ceremony at a Cairo mosque, he never imagined that Islamic fundamentalists would choose to destroy their union and brand him an apostate.

Every care had been taken not to offend. Even the wedding day was chosen for its religious significance: the 27th night of Ramadan last year, one of the holiest days of the Islamic month in the Muslim calendar. But it was not enough to satisfy the zealots who disagreed with Dr. Nasr Hamid Abu Zeid's academic writings.

On the wedding day, the blessing by a sheikh in a city mosque did not attract any public attention but the indulgent smiles of passers-by. Dr. Zeid, a 50-year-old professor of Arabic, was making a fresh start in middle age by taking Dr. Ebtihal Younes, 35, a professor of French, as his second wife. Neither is a practising Muslim but both believe in God and wanted to follow family tradition by marrying in a mosque.

Today the happy memory of that day has been tainted by a campaign of persecution. In an unprecedented civil action, lawyers are invoking the Sharia, the traditional Islamic law, in their attempt to have the marriage annulled. They accuse Dr. Zeid, a renowned authority on early Islamic jurisprudence, of apostasy and demand the couple be separated to preserve the purity of society.

Should the case succeed, Dr. Zeid will be marked as a target for assassination by militants and his wife will have to face the dilemma of leaving her husband or being condemned as an adulteress—for which the punishment is death by stoning.

The bizarre case poses a far greater danger to the secular foundations of Egypt's legal system than any terrorist bomb. It threatens to become the first legitimate test of the gathering influence of the fundamentalist movement in its way to undermine the regime of President Hosni Mubarak.

As for Dr. Zeid and his wife, the legal battle has degenerated into a struggle for survival: publicity about the case has left them at the mercy of militants who have killed 140 people this year and devastated Egypt's tourist industry.

Under the strain, the couple's relationship has become tense and fraught. "We try not to let it come between us," said Dr. Zeid, "but sometimes we can't help it. Sometimes we start to fight and then one of us remembers we shouldn't be doing this because it is what these people want."

The trouble began when Dr. Zeid's application for a full professorship at Cairo University was turned down by an academic committee on the grounds that his publications cast doubt on some of the most basic tenets of Islam. His belief that the Koran can be interpreted in a social or cultural context is anathema to fundamentalists.

When his books were sent to Islamic experts for inspection Dr. Zeid went public and declared his treatment. "I am a very good Muslim. Being a good Muslim is

not about praying and fasting, it's about faith and morality," he said last week.

"Secularism is not against religion, but it is against the ideological manipulation of religion. The fundamentalists are using religion as a political tool."

His outspoken comments, though, have brought only a more concerted effort to crush him. A few years ago a legal challenge about the validity of a marriage would have been unthinkable; but last week a judge adjourned Dr. Zeid's case and ordered a report from sheikhs at Al Azhar University, a centre for Islamic study widely criticised for encouraging extremism.

The campaign to use legal

means to destroy the Zeids' marriage has taken Cairo's liberal elite by surprise. After Dr. Farag Foda, a prominent secularist writer, was gunned down in the street last year by Islamic militants, Egypt's intellectuals had been expecting further direct attacks rather than a challenge by Islamic lawyers.

"This case is disgusting," said Dr. Zeid's wife, who comes from a prominent family of diplomats. "There's no logic to it. I didn't even know such a law existed in Egypt. It is madness."

Unlike Salman Rushdie, the British author in hiding from the Iranian fatwah, the couple have no police protection and are determined to carry on with their careers despite death threats.

"We are very worried," said Dr. Zeid.

"In the past I used to go everywhere and meet anyone, but now I am very careful. My wife always checks under the car for bombs and we avoid having a regular routine."

The legal challenge is supported by the Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's mainstream Islamic party and a fierce campaigner for a reintroduction of the Sharia; this law was replaced by a civil judicial code when Egypt became a British protectorate in 1882.

Conflicts about the law remain: although Egypt is ostensibly a secular state, the late President Sadat endorsed the Sharia as the main source of Egyptian law and

fundamentalists are keen to test its true influence.

One prominent lawyer who represents members of el-Gama'a Al Islamiya, the terrorist group which has claimed responsibility for many bombings, said: "We are not looking at Dr. Abu Zeid as a person, we are looking at him as a symbol of people who do not believe in God and who destroy the minds of young people."

The professor, however, remains defiant. "These people are using me as their battle-field," he said. "This is not about my promotion or my marriage; this is about freedom of thought and expression in Egypt"—The Sunday Times.

## Konica Named Manufacturer of the Year for 1992

Konica Business Machines U.S.A., Inc. has been named "Manufacturer of the Year for 1992" by the National Office Machine Dealers Association (NOMDA) by winning six gold and three silver medals in nine categories. The awards were presented to President and Chairman Terry Kawaura by former President Gerald Ford at the Fourth Annual Manufacturer/Supplier Awards held, May 14, at the Gerald R. Ford Museum in Grand Rapids, Mich.

"These awards are a true measure of the dedication and professionalism of all Konica employees who acted in each of their respective support roles and contributed greatly to these successes," said President and Chairman Terry Kawaura. "Without their day-to-day awareness of the importance of Konica's unique dual channel organization, such recognition would not have been possible."

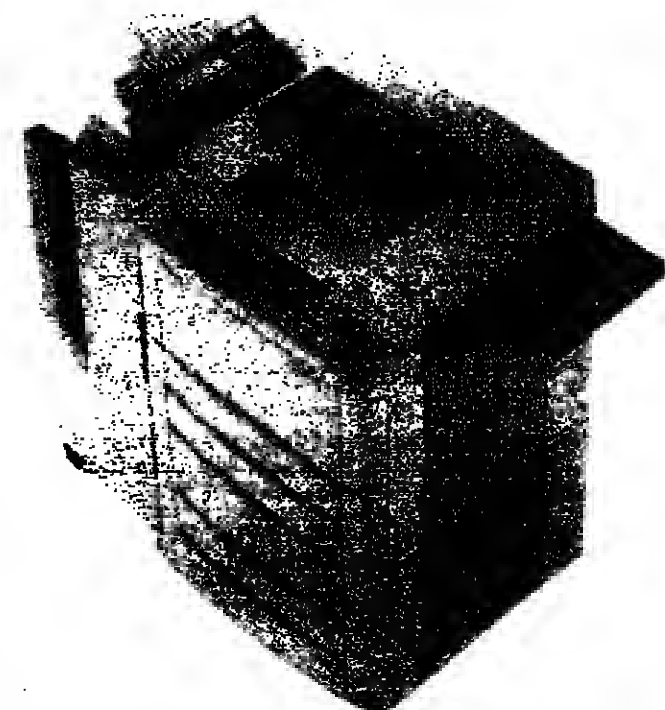
NOMDA established the Manufacturer/Supplier Awards to recognize manufacturers and suppliers that are most supportive of the NOMDA dealer channel. The awards were the result of balloting by over 4,000 NOMDA dealers who rated over 20 manufacturers in nine categories of dealer support. The Man-

ufacturer of the Year is determined by the highest overall average. The coveted Manufacturer of the Year award received by KBM joins a growing number of industry awards recognizing Konica's support, products and competitiveness in the marketplace. For instance, in 1991, for the third consecutive year, Konica was named "Top Copier Supplier" by copier dealer service managers in the Office Products Analyst Annual Copier Reliability Study, and received a #1 ranking for "Supplier Support-Dealer Satisfaction" in

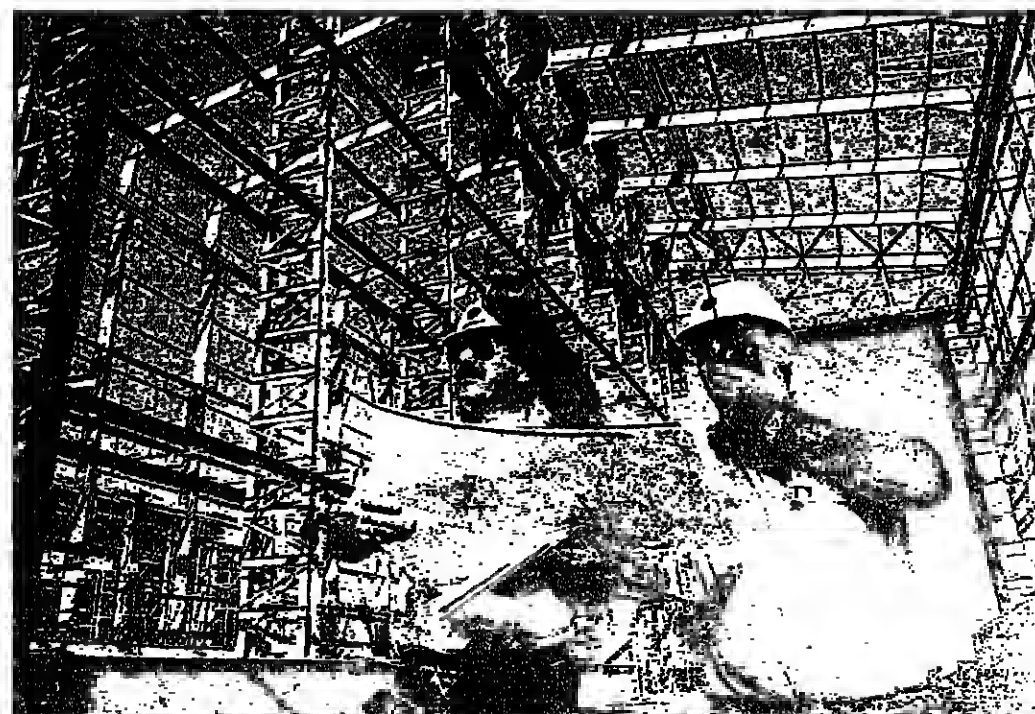
a survey conducted by Industry Analysts, Inc.

In addition Konica achieved its sixth consecutive year of growth in copier sales in 1991 despite the recession and a Zero-growth year for the industry as a whole. Overall, the company has achieved an impressive 112.3% growth in unit placements from December 31, 1985 to December 31, 1991. Additionally, Konica ranked fifth among 23 industry brand names, as determined by Dataquest.

NOMDA, founded in 1926, is an international professional organization serving dealers and manufacturers in the business equipment and systems industry, with members in all 50 states and 26 foreign countries.



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# Cubans may be allowed to use dollars

HAVANA (R) — In a clear indication of a willingness to make changes in order to save his revolution, Cuban President Fidel Castro has suggested a law that for the first time would allow Cubans to legally possess and use hard currency like the dollar.

At present, any Cuban found in possession of hard currency faces confiscation of the money, a fine and in some cases, a jail sentence.

The idea of changing the law was introduced by President Castro at a closed session of the National Assembly earlier this week.

In his speech, parts of which have since emerged in Cuba's official media, President Castro

told the lawmakers: "We have penalised the possession of hard currency — it's a headache for the police — but it circulates anyway."

He told the delegates, "let's stop making it a crime in which thousands and thousands participate."

The Cuban peso, which is the general means of exchange, has not been an internationally convertible for over 30 years.

President Castro said that while he is not thrilled with the idea of legalising the possession of hard currency by Cuban citizens, the critical economic situation in the country makes it necessary.

Since the end of the cold war, Cuba has increasingly had to pay in hard currency for key imports like oil because barter agreements with old allies in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are no longer in force.

In the past Cuba had received some imports at subsidised rates or was able to barter its own products such as sugar.

Over the past year the possession and use of U.S. dollars, although illegal, has become widespread in Cuba.

At the official exchange rate the Cuban peso is valued at slightly more than the U.S. dollar. But on the thriving black market, Cubans are trading sixty pesos for one dollar.

The root cause of the surge in

the avid quest by Cubans for hard currency is that the shelves of Cuban stores which sell in pesos are virtually bare while stores that sell goods for dollars — until now only open to diplomats, foreign journalists and tourists — are full of food and consumer goods.

Only internationally convertible currencies like the dollar are accepted at the special stores.

Dollars and other hard currency come into the hands of Cubans in many ways.

While all Cuban enterprises pay workers only in pesos, foreign diplomatic missions and businesses on the island give hard currency to their employees.

Cubans also receive hard currency from relatives who visit the island.

Cubans who receive dollars have ignored laws which require them to change the dollars into pesos. They usually hold on to the dollars rather than exchange them for pesos as the law requires.

In his speech, President Castro mentioned a case in which customs agents discovered \$3,000 hidden in a bar of soap which had been sent to a Cuban family by relatives overseas.

"Nobody can stop this from happening," President Castro said.

A thaw in the law came recently when the government said it would allow Cuban employees in tourist hotels to keep their tips in

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## Italian prime minister says labour accord shows desire for progress

ROME (R) — Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi won a major personal victory Saturday when unions and employers clinched a long-awaited labour agreement, paving the way for a possible cut in interest rates.

The accord gives Mr. Ciampi a trophy to show Italy's Group of Seven (G-7) partners at next week's Tokyo summit of top industrial nations and is likely to boost Italian financial markets Monday, according to economists.

"This is not just economically and socially significant," Mr. Ciampi told reporters. "It shows the European Community and the world that Italy has a deep desire to go forward and make

changes."

The accord is due to be signed formally on July 22 once unions and employers have reported back to their members.

Mr. Ciampi threatened the government would walk out of the negotiations if unions and employers did not reach agreement by Saturday.

Stressing the importance of the issue in restoring financial markets' faith in Italy, he had given them just a few days to overcome deep-seated differences.

The accord, talks over which have been continuing on and off for three years, sets the framework for industrial relations for the rest of the decade.

It is widely seen as the key to

## OECD sees no rapid cure for German ills

PARIS (AFP) — Germany, faced with the deepest recession in post-war history, appears set for a modest recovery at best in 1994, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has said.

But it stressed that this would depend on a significant expansion of world trade and a strong response by domestic investors to an expected lowering of interest rates.

With all-German output contracting since mid-1992, the OECD said the outlook was for modest growth of about 1.4 per cent at best next year, after a fall of 1.9 per cent in 1993.

The OECD's Economic Outlook said the sharp downturn stemmed from both domestic and external factors, including sharply rising wage costs and weakening exports, along with the rise of the mark and high interest rates, contributed to a sharp drop in business investment.

Accompanying these developments were a less-stimulative fiscal policy in 1992, stubborn inflation in sheltered services and rapid money supply growth, which combined to deter any aggressive cuts in interest rates by the central bank.

However, the Bundesbank has gradually eased monetary conditions since the beginning of the year, the OECD said.

The bank was responding to the weakening of the economy, improving inflation prospects and the political agreement reached in March on a medium-term plan to check and reverse, from next year, the rise in public budget deficits.

The general government deficit is projected to widen sharply from 2.8 per cent of GDP in 1992 to 4.1 per cent this year, but should now stabilise and begin declining towards end-1994, through spending restraint and higher taxes, despite continuing substantial financial transfers to former East Germany.

## HOROSCOPE



**AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET**  
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ORGANIZED MARKET PRICE LIST FOR JORDAN 04/07/1993

COMPANY'S NAME	TRADED VOLUME	PREV. CLOSING PRICE	OPENING PRICE	CLOSING PRICE
JORDAN NATIONAL BANK	95,300	180.000	180.000	180.000
CAIRO AMMAN BANK	514,725	7.200	7.400	7.200
BANK OF JORDAN	199,686	39.900	39.900	41.000
MIDDLE EAST INVESTMENT BANK	275,480	5.000	5.250	5.200
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK	280,717	5.100	5.100	5.200
THE JORDANIAN BANK	119,875	5.300	5.380	5.400
JORDAN KIBANAT BANK	987,002	6.600	6.700	6.700
AMMAN INVESTMENT BANK	171,184	5.400	5.400	5.400
JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK	218,198	4.700	4.900	4.700
UNION BANK FOR SAVING & INVESTMENT	987,084	5.980	6.100	6.100
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	21,567	5.100	5.100	5.200
JORDAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	171,184	5.400	5.400	5.400
WEST JORDAN INVESTMENT FOR HOUSING	39,391	5.400	5.400	5.370
AMMAN BANK FOR INVESTMENT	85,243	5.000	5.000	5.050
AMMAN BANKING CORPORATION/JORDAN	2,018	5.050	5.050	5.050
WILLAMETTE INVESTMENT BANK	280,717	5.100	5.100	5.200
JORDAN INSURANCE	4,376	2.300	2.300	2.300
JORDANIAN KRAZ INSURANCE	26,255	2.950	2.950	2.950
AMMAN LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE	4,823	9.900	9.900	9.900
HOLY LAND INSURANCE	670	3.300	3.300	3.300
JORDANIAN ELECTRIC POWER	201,035	3.350	3.350	3.350
AMMAN INTERNATIONAL HOTELS	11,748	5.950	5.950	5.950
NATIONAL PORTFOLIO SECURITIES	600,700	9.500	9.500	9.500
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT	12,286	1.700	1.700	1.700
JORDAN INTERNATIONAL TRADING CENTRE	10,100	0.850	0.850	0.850
JORDANIAN TRADING & INVESTMENT	8,118	1.950	1.950	1.950
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION / ALAN	6,300	1.200	1.200	1.200
JORDAN PRESS & PUBLISHING / AD-DOSTOUR	12,024	8.300	8.700	8.700
UNITED MEDIA BAY & COMMODORE HOTELS	151,789	2.400	2.500	2.480
AMMAN INTER. FOR INVESTMENT & EDUCATION	10,210	1.800	1.800	1.800
AL-TAJER CONSTRUCTION MANUFACTURING	10,210	2.350	2.350	2.310
THE JORDAN CEMENT FACTORIES	147,513	2.600	2.600	2.600
JORDAN PETROLEUM WITNES	6,808	4.400	4.400	4.400
JORDAN PETROLEUM REFINERY	147,513	2.600	2.600	2.600
JORDAN TRADING	10,100	0.850	0.850	0.850
MOJIB INDUSTRIES	10,100	0.850	0.850	0.850
THE INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL	10,100	0.850	0.850	0.850
THE JORDAN WOODSTOCKS	10,100	0.850	0.850	0.850
AMMAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	68,680	12.700	12.700	12.300
JORDAN CERAMIC INDUSTRIES	68,680	12.700	12.700	12.300
JORDAN DAILY	20,410	7.850	7.850	7.850
JORDAN PRINTING & PACKING	7,250	2.450	2.450	2.410
THE JORDAN PAPER MANUFACTURING	352,676	4.200	4.200	4.500
JORDAN PAPER CONVERSION FACTORIES	4,200	4.200	4.200	4.500
THE PUBLIC WORKING	6,500	3.300	3.300	3.250
AMMAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	4,200	21.500	21.500	21.250
SPINNING & WEAVING	17,485	3.100	3.100	3.100
AMMAN GLASS INDUSTRIES	6,900	0.610	0.610	0.600
DAR AL DAWA DEVELOPMENT & INVESTMENT	36,600	0.300	0.300	0.300
AMMAN INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	72,316	3.300	3.400	3.400
AMMAN INVESTMENT & INTERNATIONAL TRADE	11,748	11.450	11.000	11.450
AMMAN PAPER CONVERSION & TRADING	88,754	0.500	0.500	0.500
JORDAN MEDICAL INDUSTRIES	133	0.500	0.500	0.500
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRIES	20,410	7.850	7.850	7.850
NATIONAL STEEL INDUSTRIES	2,446	0.870	0.870	0.870
INTERMEDIATE FOOD-INDUSTRIES	23,070	4.000	4.000	4.550
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	4,200	4.000	4.000	4.550
JORDAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	20,410	7.850	7.850	7.850
UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES	98,221	3.800	3.800	3.800
ALADIN INDUSTRIES	31,316	5.150	5.000	5.000
JORDAN INDUSTRIES & WATSON/JORDAN	4,200	4.000	4.000	4.550
JORDAN PRECINCT CONCRETE INDUSTRY	159	0.530	0.530	0.530
JORDAN WOOD INDUSTRIES / JORDAN	36,280	5.950	6.000	6.150
NATIONAL CABLE & WIRE MANUFACTURING	10,500	10.500	10.500	10.500
JORDAN SILICO-CHEMICALS	70,282	4.780	4.780	4.770
AMMAN CENTER FOR WOOD & CHEMICALS	488,210	1.800	1.800	1.800
JORDAN KIBANAT BANK	987,002	6.600	6.700	6.700
AMMAN INVESTMENT & FINANCE BANK	34,981	1.150	1.150	1.150
UNIVERSAL MEDICAL INDUSTRIES	697,551	6.270	6.300	6.300
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,948,509</b>			

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## OAPEC: Arab oil production grew 7% in 1992

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Arab oil production grew by 1.2 million barrels per day (b/d) in 1992, although Iraq's supplies were still crippled by a United Nations embargo, according to an official report.

Crude supplies by 10 key Arab producers rose by around seven per cent to 18.7 million b/d in 1992, accounting for nearly 28 per cent of the total world supplies of 66.9 million b/d, said the report by the OPEC Secretariat.

It gave no reason for the rise but Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) boosted their production in 1990 by about four million b/d to make up for the halt in Kuwaiti and Iraqi exports during the Gulf crisis.

Kuwait has since restored its output with the repair of its oil industry which was damaged by the Iraqi invasion of August 1990, since when Iraq has faced a U.N. trade embargo.

OAPEC, which coordinates energy policies in the Arab World, groups the four states with Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Libya, Qatar and Syria.

The report, published in the UAE semi-official Al Ittihad daily Sunday, did not mention non-OAPEC Arab states Oman and Yemen, which produce around one million b/d and have crude reserves of eight billion barrels.

## UAE bank capital adequacy exceeds BIS level

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Pressure from United Arab Emirates (UAE) monetary authorities for banks to boost their financial base has pushed the capital adequacy of most units to well above the level set by major industrial countries, bankers have said.

Although no mergers occurred, an increase in capital and provisions by several banks boosted the shareholders' equity of local banks by 5.5 per cent to 11.65 billion dirhams (\$3.17 billion) in 1992.

With assets standing at nearly 100.5 billion dirhams (\$27.3 billion) at the end of 1992, capital adequacy, the ratio between assets and shareholders' equity, exceeded 11 per cent, UAE bankers said.

"This shows our banking sector is as strong as the banking sector in industrial countries, if not stronger," a bank manager said.

"But still there are two or three small banks which need to raise their adequacy as it still falls short of the level set by the Basel Committee," he pointed out.

Basel, created by the Bank of International Settlement (BIS) in 1988 to set guidelines for banks worldwide, decided that all banks must have an adequacy of at least eight per cent to ensure they have enough funds to face crisis.

The decision angered Arabs, as it classified them, except Saudi Arabia, as high risk countries in lending activities. This means obtaining loans from abroad will be more difficult.

But the ruling has spurred reforms in the Arab banking sector, mainly in the wealthy Gulf nations.

The measures included increasing supervision of banks and forcing them to boost capital and cut risky assets in the hope they

would persuade the Basel Committee to revise its classifications.

The UAE has given its banks until July 1 to raise their adequacy to over 10 per cent but said the deadline could be extended if requested by some banks.

The other Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia — have taken steps but each has set its own deadline.

A breakdown showed most of the UAE's 19 national banks exceeded 10 per cent in 1992 after some of them boosted their capital and others set aside more funds from their net profits to the general reserves.

Some banks like the National Bank of Dubai and the Bank of Oman, among the biggest UAE banks, have an adequacy of around 15 per cent while the small National Bank of Umm Al Quwain has as high as 42 per cent.

What enabled banks to boost reserves is their record profits, which stood at \$359 million in 1992," said Zuhair Kaswani, a leading UAE stockbroker. "This pushed up their adequacy by 1.3 per cent that year."

But adequacy remains unknown in three banks as they have not released their balance sheets for three to four years because of financial problems.

They are the National Bank of Sharjah, the International Commercial Bank and the Union National Bank, previously known as the Bank of Credit and Commerce Emirates.

Apart from boosting reserves, some banks had to increase their capital, some of them twice, to meet the BIS requirement. This boosted their combined capital by around two per cent to \$1.59 billion at the end of 1992.

As part of its drive to strengthen banks, the central bank said this year it would offer incentives to merging units. Bankers said they include deposits with merging banks at low interest rates, that exemptions and other facilities.

## Saudi share trading drops 17% in first half of 1993

DHAHRAN (R) — The value of shares traded on the Saudi stock exchange fell by 17 per cent in the first half of 1993 from a boom period in the first half of 1992, a report from the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) said.

This largely reflected a fall in SAMA's index of share prices, the report showed.

The index, set at 100 in February 1985, stood at 181.5 points at the end of June, 19 per cent below the 223.8 reached a year earlier and down from 188.9 at the end of 1992.

Buoyed by the end of the Gulf war in 1991, Saudi investors piled

billions of riyals into the stock market — cash they had at home and funds they brought back from safe havens abroad.

The buying frenzy reached a peak with the index hitting a record 233.82 in April 1992, before then settling off. Nobody speaks of a crash but the headiness of those days has vanished.

The index then tailed off to around 170 in December before rallying to above 200 in April this year, but has since settled back once more.

Reflecting the fall in the index, the market value of the shares on the exchange consequently fell 17

per cent to 197.7 billion riyals (\$52.7 billion) from 238.4 billion (\$63.6 billion) at the end of June 1992.

The volume of shares traded declined to 7.0 billion riyals (\$1.87 billion) in the first six months of this year compared with 8.5 billion riyals in the first half of 1992, SAMA said.

The volume of shares trades on the telephone and computer exchange nonetheless rose by three per cent to 19.4 billion from 18.8 million in the first half of last year.

The number of deals also rose 12 per cent to around 151,000 from 134,000.

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### Financial Jordan Times Markets in co-operation with Cairo Amman Bank

#### Foreign Exchange Market Summary (June 28-July 2, 1993)

AMMAN — The U.S. dollar ended last week 2.04 per cent higher against the yen, 2.15 per cent lower against sterling, but little changed against the mark compared to the previous week. The main feature of trading activity was lack of consensus among market participants over the short term direction of exchange rates. Trading was thus inspired by speculative and technical considerations, causing exchange rates to fluctuate without clear direction.

The dollar finished lower against most European currencies Monday, but remained unchanged against the yen, in response to widespread rumours that the Bundesbank was selling dollars.

The dollar continued to decline against European currencies Tuesday in view of weaker-than-expected U.S. economic figure which revived market concerns about the state of the U.S. economic recovery. The dollar also fell back by the release of U.S. May Leading Indicators, which showed a drop of 0.3 per cent from a revised 0.2 per cent gain in April. However the dollar gained modestly against the yen in response to the arrest of a Japanese mayor on bribery charges. The dollar ended at 1.6880 marks its lowest for the week.

On Wednesday the dollar rebounded sharply against European currencies, after U.S. President Bill Clinton called for lower German interest rate. Clinton was quoted as saying that the Bundesbank should lower interest rates to help get the world economy growing again. In the meanwhile another batch of U.S. economic data, released that day, failed to support the dollar, as it showed mixed results. The dollar thus closed at 1.7049 marks, whereas Sterling ended at \$1.4920, its highest for the week.

The dollar retreated against European currencies Thursday, especially, sterling, on profit-taking after a long-awaited cut in German interest rates. The Bundesbank cut its discount rate by 0.50 per cent to 6.75 per cent and the Lombard rate by 0.25 per cent to 8.25 per cent. Weaker-than-expected U.S. economic data released that day also contributed to the dollar's decline.

The U.S. jobs data report for June, which was released Friday, failed to support the U.S. currency, as it revealed disappointing results, causing increased uncertainty over the pace of U.S. economic recovery. The dollar was trading at 1.6815 marks during trading hours, but it managed to finish firmer on increased demands from U.S. investment funds and safe-haven buying inspired by reports that 2,000 Russian troops intervened in Georgia.

The dollar also firmed against the yen. Its rally appeared to be inspired by previous comments from U.S. Treasury Secretary that the U.S. is not seeking a further appreciation in the Japanese currency. The dollar, thus ended at 1.6960 marks, and 108.50 yen, whereas Sterling ended at \$1.5075.

**New York Closing Rates for Major Currencies Against the U.S. Dollar**

Currency	25/6/1993 Close	2/7/1993 Close	Percent Change
Sterling Pound	1.4757	1.5075	2.15%
Deutsche Mark	1.7070	1.6960	0.65%
Swiss Franc	1.5153	1.5110	0.28%
French Franc	5.7450	5.7383	0.12%
Japanese Yen	106.29	108.50	12.15%

USD Per STD

**Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin Date: 4/7/1993**

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6960	0.6980
Sterling Pound	1.0482	1.0534
Deutsche Mark	0.4100	0.4121
Swiss Franc	0.4601	0.4624
French Franc	0.1212	0.1218
Japanese Yen	0.6405	0.6437
Dutch Guilder	0.3652	0.3670
Swedish Krona	0.0902	0.0907
Italian Lira	0.0451	0.0453
Belgian Franc	0.01994	0.02004

\* Per 100

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# Karabakh Armenian troops enter Azeri town in major offensive

MOSCOW (Agencies)—Almost 2,000 Armenian troops Sunday pushed into the Azerbaijani stronghold of Agdam and heavy fighting was taking place in the city centre at around midday (0800 GMT), the Azerbaijan Defence Ministry said.

The civilian population was fleeing the town, which lies to the east of the disputed Armenian-majority enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh inside Azerbaijan, the ministry stated, according to the Asa Irada News Agency.

Civilians were heading for the town of Barda, northeast of Agdam, the report said.

Some 1,700 Armenian troops backed by tanks launched the offensive, the culmination of increased aggression between the warring parties in recent days, at around 6:00 a.m. and broke through Azerbaijani lines to enter the town, the ministry said.

The fighting in the centre of the town had left an unspecified number of dead and wounded as Armenian forces launched a second offensive on Agdam from the south, taking the village of Quinshish, the ministry said.

The town, an Azerbaijani stronghold on the edge of Nagorno-Karabakh, had been partially encircled by Armenian troops since a previous offensive in mid-June.

The attack was part of a multi-pronged offensive directed at the enclave as Armenian troops also shelled the Azerbaijani towns of Fizuli and Dzhebrail in southern Nagorno-Karabakh Sunday a day after being accused of taking and burning nearby villages, leaving dead and wounded.

Armenian forces were also massing Sunday around the northern town of Tartar, the ministry said.

The renewed Armenian push came hours after an emergency session of the Azerbaijani parliament to discuss the deteriorating military situation in the enclave, the ITAR-TASS News Agency reported.

On Friday Armenian military authorities in the enclave accused Azerbaijani troops of launching a new offensive in the enclave's southern region of Gadut.

News agencies reported a large-scale Azerbaijani attack which the Pro-Armenia agency said had claimed some 30 Azerbaijani lives since Friday.

The rising tensions follow a decree by Azerbaijani leader Geidar Aliyev Friday ordering a draft of all men aged between 18 and 26 into the Azerbaijani forces fighting in the enclave, the Interfax agency reported.

And former rebel Colonel Surat Guseinov, appointed Azerbaijani Prime Minister Wednesday, pledged to recapture Nagorno-Karabakh, now almost completely in Armenian hands, and do "everything possible to end the war imposed on Azerbaijan."

Azerbaijan has been fighting Armenian separatists in the enclave since 1988, the longest ongoing conflict in the former Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, in Baku, supporters of fugitive Azeri President Abulfaz Elchibey defied attacks by security police and troops Saturday to hold a demonstration in the capital.

Hundreds of police and troops, waving clubs and automatic rifles, beat up protesters and passers-by at random in an attempt to prevent a rally outside the headquarters of the Azeri Popular Front, which propelled Mr. Elchibey to power last year.

The police cordoned off the headquarters in the centre of the city but later withdrew in the face of continuing pressure from the demonstrators, who gathered around the building chanting "Elchibey, Elchibey."

Hundreds of people were still standing outside the building as the evening drew on, waving the green, red and blue flag of Azerbaijan as well as posters of the president.

Mr. Elchibey fled to the Azeri enclave of Nakhichevan last month after rebel troops marched on Baku, angry about the government's seeming inability to stop a series of defeats in Nagorno-Karabakh.

The crowd also shouted "Elchibey," "fascists," "down with Aliyev" and "down with the junta". One man, who said he had been beaten by the police, waved a blood-stained shirt.

The protest ended peacefully, in sharp contrast to the earlier violence, which was the first time the new authorities had used force to disperse their opponents.

The security forces harassed journalists, tearing notebooks from their hands, and prevented a Turkish state television crew from leaving the nearby Hotel Azerbaijan.

"I just came out of the metro (underground railway) station and they started hitting me," said a woman dragging her small son behind her.

Local journalists in Nakhichevan said by telephone that security forces in the enclave had also broken up a protest in favour of Mr. Elchibey.



Chairman of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) Sadao Yamahana (right) Sunday raises the hand of SDP candidate Kikuto Suzuki during a campaign rally for general elections in Tokyo (AFP photo)

## LDP threatens voters with vision of Socialist Japan

TOKYO (R)—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa hit the campaign trail Sunday, threatening voters with the spectre of a confused, Socialist Japan if his embattled ruling party loses its majority in the July 18 election.

Most pundits predict a crushing reverse for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), hit by mass defections and a series of shady money deals and corruption scandals.

"Will the Socialists to government shut down all nuclear power plants? What will they do about ties with South Korea, our most important neighbour?" Mr. Miyazawa told shoppers and supporters in front of a Central Tokyo Railway Station.

"I want one more chance to try to pass political reform laws," a smiling Miyazawa told a crowd of 1,000 people waving small rising sun flags.

A total of 955 candidates had registered by Sunday evening to contest the 511 seats in the lower house of parliament. The 129 electoral districts return between two and six members.

The Socialists, centrist parties and LDP breakaway groups have vowed not to join any LDP-led coalition.

"The LDP has lost its credentials as a ruling party. We will not join forces with them just so they can live longer," Koshiro Ishida, head of the Buddhist-backed Komeito, told a debate Saturday.

Until last year, Komeito was one of two key allies of the LDP. It helped the ruling party enact a controversial bill to send troops abroad as U.N. peacekeepers.

Morihiro Hosokawa, leader of the fast-rising Japan New Party (JNP), has refused to commit his group either to the LDP or to any opposition coalition.

Judging from his party's performance in the June 27 Tokyo city polls and in opinion surveys, Mr. Hosokawa's group could well hold the key to who becomes prime minister after July 18.

The ruling party has repeatedly criticised discussions between opposition parties and ex-LDP breakaway groups about the possibility of including the main opposition Socialists in a coalition.

The Socialists have long advocated such hard-left policies as abolishing the U.S.-Japan security treaty, scrapping the armed forces and nuclear power plants and ending ties with South Korea.

Opposition chiefs on the campaign trail called for sweeping change and an end to the LDP's 38-year-old rule.

"This is the biggest question: Is it yes or no to change of government?" Mr. Hosokawa told a rally in Yamaguchi, west of Tokyo. "Are we going to say 'sayonara' to the one party-rule by the LDP?"

Socialist Chairman Sadao Yamahana reminded voters it was his party that spearheaded the parliamentary defeat of Mr. Miyazawa's government in a no-confidence vote last month.

Mr. Yamahana has promised that the Socialists would continue the basic LDP foreign and domestic policies but has said nothing about scrapping his party's hardline platform.

Tsutomu Hata, the foremost LDP defector and now leader of the New Shinsensei (Japan Renewal Party), said he was confident his group would forge a pact with existing opposition groups and take control of government.

"The time is at hand for us to join together...to change politics," he said in a speech in Kyushu, southern Japan.

LDP stalwarts admitted the party faced an uphill battle. "It's going to be very difficult to win a majority," said Secretary General Seiroku Kajiyama in a televised debate with rival party chiefs Sunday.

"We've lost public trust in politics because of scandals...and we've been hurt by the improper behaviour of the finance and construction ministers."

The ruliog party, mired in three big payoff scandals since 1988, was hard hit by last week's arrest of the LDP-backed mayor of the northern city of Sendai on suspicion of taking bribes from four construction firms.

On Friday newspaper leaks forced Finance Minister Yoshio Hayashi to admit soliciting campaign funds from banks and brokerages overseen by his ministry.

Construction Minister Kishiro Nakamura later said he had asked building firms under his jurisdiction for donations to finance his re-election.

"What they've done is not illegal...but you could say it stinks," Kajiyama said.

## Irish surgeons sew hands back on man

DUBLIN (R)—An Irishman was recovering in hospital having had both hands sewn back on in a 10-hour operation after an industrial accident. Nigel Crabbe, 34, from Kilcoole, sliced off his hands in a plastics factory. The hands were recovered, packed in ice and rushed with Crabbe to hospital under police escort. "It is very difficult," said plastic surgeon Gerry Edwards. "The first step is to re-attach the bony elements and then, using operating microscopes, to reconnect the tendons, the blood vessels, both arteries, the veins and the nerves." He said it would be some time before doctors knew whether the operation had been successful.

## Couple celebrates 75th wedding anniversary

DANBURY, England (AP)—Peter and Rose Tickner are celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary with a party. The couple met at the 1915 wedding of Rose's sister and themselves were married three years later — after soldier Peter had returned wounded from World War I. Today the Tickners are both 101 years old and live in a nursing home in Danbury, Essex, about 55 kilometres northeast of London.

## Mexican panda suffers convulsions

MEXICO CITY (AFP)—The first panda born outside of China is undergoing tests to try to determine if a brain tumour or severe food allergies are causing convulsions several times a day, zoo officials said. Tuhui, which was born here on July 21, 1981, was the first panda born in captivity outside of China, said Marielena Hoyos, director of the Chapultepec Zoo. The panda suffers severe convulsions every six to nine hours. Tuhui first showed signs of distress in January 1991 after she gave birth to Xin Xin. At that time, she showed signs of nervousness and stopped eating for several days. Veterinarians did ultrasound examinations, X-rays and a series of blood and urine tests, the zoo director added.

## 10-day queues outside Indian TV stations ended

NEW DELHI (R)—India's state-owned television announced that it was calling off a scheme to sell air time to programme producers on a first-come first-served basis, ending 10-day queues outside its offices. Doordashan, the state-owned network, said it was temporarily calling off the scheme pending a review. The network had said it would receive applications from Monday for air time on its two existing channels and three proposed satellite channels and that they would be decided on a first-come first-served basis. Queues began forming outside Doordashan offices in several cities in India from June 23, newspapers have said. Time slots on Doordashan are lucrative because the network reaches more than 100 million people and fetches high advertisement rates. Producers allotted time on the network would be allowed to sell a portion to advertisers, the network had said.

## Yeltsin's wife opens new fast food restaurant

MOSCOW (R)—The giant McDonald's fast-food chain opened its third branch in Moscow, watched appreciatively by President Boris Yeltsin's wife Naina and a crowd of eager teenagers gobbling freebies. George McDonald, senior chairman of McDonald's of Canada, presided over the opening ceremony. He presented a beaming Mrs. Yeltsin with a metre-high cheque for 50 million rubles (\$47,000), made out to a children's cancer hospital in Moscow. Teenagers clutching coupons cut out from newspapers, which entitled them to a free fizzy drink, crowded round Mrs. Yeltsin who was dressed in a snappy checked suit for the occasion. Some said she had queued all night to get in. She was then hustled to the upper storey of the two-floor restaurant on Arbat Street, heart of what was once Moscow's Bohemian district, to munch through a packet of fries and a thick shake with children being treated to free burgers. The Arbat McDonald's plans to break the world record for selling the most hamburgers in a single day, staff said. A big Mac now costs 2,000 rubles (\$1.85), about one-fifth of the average Muscovite's monthly salary. The first Moscow McDonald's restaurant on Pushkin Square, opened in the late 1980s as former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms got underway, gave the still-Communist superpower a dose of culture shock.

## Haiti leaders sign accord to return Aristide to power

NEW YORK (R)—Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide and the general who overthrew him 21 months ago have signed a plan to restore democracy in the Caribbean nation and end harsh military rule.

But the next four months will be crucial in determining whether the U.N.-brokered agreement will ensure stability in the impoverished country that has endured dictatorships for nearly 200 years.

"Peace and love to the Haitian people," said Mr. Aristide, a 39-year old Roman Catholic priest, after a week of tortuous talks in forging an accord that calls for his return to Haiti on Oct. 30.

"To all Haitians we announce that President Aristide is finally coming home on the 30th of October," said Jean Casimir, Haiti's ambassador to Washington.

General Raoul Cedras, who led the coup that ousted Mr. Aristide in September 1991, signed the agreement Saturday nearly 12 hours before the exiled president finally overcame his concerns and accepted the deal.

Geo. Cedras, who had agreed to resign, returned immediately to Haiti and appealed on television for the country to respect the accords.

He said he "realised that foreign countries really want to help us this time to get out of this crisis."

"A prime minister and a government will be named very soon and the army will have no say in these decisions," he added.

Mr. Aristide, who was elected in December 1990 with 68 per cent of the vote, balked until late Saturday night, fearing the agreement would leave the military in a position to subvert a new civilian government.

Bot chief negotiator Dante Caputo and officials from the United States, Canada, France and Venezuela, advisers to the talks, made it clear it was the best deal he could get.

Geo. Caputo told reporters there had been no secret deal to get Mr. Aristide to sign. But he said the United Nations would make attempt to allay his concerns in a forthcoming report and detail "mechanisms of verification."

Diplomats said some of these assurances would be given to Mr. Aristide in a letter from U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Ghali but no details were revealed.

Mr. Casimir said the agreement "contains elements of democracy, the return of the truly elected president of the republic and the retirement from command of the coup leaders."

The pact did not make it clear that the coup leaders would have to retire, although they probably will be replaced in their current posts by other officers.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### 'Taiwan flexible on name'

TAIPEI (AFP)—Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien said Sunday his ministry was flexible on terms of reference for Taiwan in its bid to regain lost membership at the United Nations. Mr. Chien also said he would not refuse any proposal for compromise between Taipei and Peking which would allow the island to return to the world body. "We never set any stand over the membership title issue... Probably we will use the official title, the Republic of China, or for flexibility's sake, any title which we feel can comply with the situation at that time objectively," he said. Mr. Chien said in an interview Sunday with state-owned Public Television that Taiwan's title was not a problem for countries supportive of its effort to rejoin the United Nations. Taiwan left the United Nations after the world organisation admitted Peking in 1971. The Chinese Communists, who defeated Taiwan's Nationalist government in a civil war ending in 1949, strongly oppose Taiwan rejoining the world body, saying that only Peking could represent China. Peking regards Taiwan as a renegade province of the mainland.

### New measures taken in City of London

LONDON (AFP)—Police this weekend began implementing new security measures in and around the City of London — the capital's financial district — aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist attacks in the square mile area. The lampdown including extra police, security checkpoints and traffic diversions, was ordered in the wake of the two huge car bomb blasts in the City over the last two years planted by the Irish Republican Army. The blasts — the first at the Baltic Exchange one day after the general election last April, and the second in April this year in the Bishopsgate district, caused millions of pounds worth of damage. The new measures, which are backed by the majority of companies in the City, are to be implemented on a trial basis for six months, and could become permanent after that.

### Police again under attack in Belfast

BELFAST (R)—Police and fire crews were attacked in a second night of violence in Belfast, and three police officers as well as several rioters were injured, police said Sunday. A police spokesman said the injuries were inflicted during seven hours of "serious public disorder" overnight in Protestant areas of Belfast, fourteen people were arrested. More than 20 cars were hijacked, a Roman Catholic school was burned down and police and fire crews came under attack. Police fired a number of plastic bullets and at least four rioters were hit, the spokesman said. Three police officers were injured. The second night of rioting followed what police called the worst civil unrest since in British-ruled Northern Ireland for years. It erupted after a funeral last Friday of a member of the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant extremist group. Brian McCallom was fatally wounded and 30 other Protestants injured last month when a grenade he was carrying exploded as police tried to divert a Protestant march away from nearby Catholic areas across a "peace wall" dividing the two communities. Police said the grenade was meant for them.

### Islamic fighters join Kashmir campaign

NEW DELHI (AFP)—Hardened mercenaries from Islamic countries are increasingly plunging into the Muslim campaign for secession in Kashmir, giving it a dangerous and bloodier twist, police and Kashmiri sources say. The foreign guerrillas have graduated from being "advisors" to the militant groups to staging spectacular attacks on Indian security forces in the Kashmir Valley and neighbouring Jammu region, they say. The activities of the "Afghans" as they are known regardless of nationality, is causing alarm. "Their steadily increasing numbers is definitely adding to an already complex scenario," Prakash Singh, director general of the federal paramilitary Border Security Force (BSF), said in an interview here. "We have evidence about the presence of nationals from several countries, including the Middle East," said Singh, whose men form the main fighting arm of the Indian government against the thousands of Muslim militants in Kashmir. "We are quite capable of dealing with them," the BSF chief said. "They are well equipped no doubt but we do not suffer by comparison in terms of firepower or tactics." "The only problem is we are short of intelligence about their locations, hideouts," he added.

### 5 whites killed in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (AP)—Five whites were killed when gunmen opened fire in a supermarket in the central Orange Free State province police said Sunday. A woman and two men were shot to death when four black male intruders opened fire in the store Saturday. Another woman and two men received gunshot wounds in the attack and were in a stable condition in hospital. Police said the gunmen entered the store and ordered people inside to lie down. A woman refused to obey the order and shooting broke out. The attackers using rifles in the attack and 25 spent cartridges were found at the scene. The men fled after stealing R4,000 (\$1,200).

### Suharto arrives in Japan

TOKYO (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto arrived Sunday for talks with Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and a possible meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton, officials said. Mr. Suharto, whose visit here comes three days ahead of the annual Group of Seven (G-7) summit, is expected to push for cooperation between rich and poor countries when he meets Mr. Miyazawa, official sources said, adding that he would present a similar case if he were to meet with Mr. Clinton.

## Philippine town mourns as it buries fiesta dead

BOCAUE, Philippines (R)—A Philippine town mourning a river disaster that turned its annual fiesta into tragedy Sunday buried the first of 267 people drowned when a floating shrine collapsed and sank.

Cristina Del Rosario, howling with grief, fainted as she watched her husband and only son buried in Bocaue cemetery. A single bell tolled through the town just north of Manila.

The 34-year-old mother, five months pregnant with her seventh child, was due to join husband Proceso and son Robin, three, on the shrine trip that was a family tradition. She did not make it because another child was ill.

"When we take the boat nobody in our family gets sick. It is a vow," she said, crying. "It is very painful."

As the 150-strong funeral procession left the cemetery, another was arriving through streets still hung with silver bunting for the abandoned fiesta.

They were burying a 29-year-old man, another victim of what began as an act of Roman Catholic devotion Friday but ended in tragedy.

The dead were among more than 400 people who crowded aboard a three-tiered pagoda carrying a venerated cross supposed to bring miraculous cures to the sick.

As the pagoda floated down the Bocaue River it listed to one side then collapsed, hurling hundreds of screaming pilgrims into the water.

Bacau should have been packed Sunday with revellers drawn by brass bands, singing contests and dancers for the annual fiesta.

But nobody was celebrating after watching the bodies pulled from the muddy river. Most of the dead were women and children.

"This is not a time for celebration," parish priest Candido Ersando said.

"This tragedy happened, not because people lacked faith, but because people failed to take the proper precautions," he said.

Officials said the pagoda, carried by three boats, was overloaded and accused the organisers headed by a local businessman of being lax in letting too many children aboard. Many of the dead were less than 10 years old.

"I doubt if we will find any more bodies," Bulacan province Governor Roberto Pagdanganan said. "I think the missing may have all been accounted for."

President Fidel Ramos made a dawn visit to Bocaue to meet relatives of the victims. He offered government compensation and ordered an investigation into the tragedy speeded up.

After Sunday mass about 50 people, led by a plumber who saved the 2.5-metre cross from the river, paraded through Bocaue as thousands of people lined the route.

Many devotees rubbed their handkerchiefs on the cross and kissed the blackened wood as it passed.

"Legend has it that every year someone died in the river, usually someone from out of town," high school Principal Aniceto Villanueva said. "It is only this year that so many people died and they all came from our town."

The annual river parade began 163 years ago when local fishermen found the cross at the mouth of the river.

Believed by residents to be a relic from Spanish colonisers who came to the Philippines four centuries ago, the cross has ever since been attributed with miraculous cures.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Tanui sights on gold in Stuttgart

**STUTTGART (R)** — William Tanui fixed his sights on winning a world title in Stuttgart in August after cruising to victory in the 800 metres at Kenya's National Athletics Championships Saturday. "I am in top shape and my training is on course. There should be no problem winning in Stuttgart," he said. Tanui, who won in one minute 45.47 seconds, was followed home by Paul Ruto and teenager William Serem. Joseph Kibor won the 5,000 metres in 13 minutes 40.62 seconds. Olympic champion Paul Bitok was second and Simeon said Chemoyiwo, victorious at the African Championships in Durban last week, third. The Kenyans are keen to beat their Moroccan arch-rivals in the 5,000 metres at the World Championships. "We are ready. Tell the Moroccans that this is one race where victory will not come easy," Chemoyiwo, African champion Kennedy Ochieng won the 400 metres in 44.54 with Simon Kemboi second and Abednego Matulu third.

### User friendly blasts out warning

**PARIS (R)** — Battling filly User Friendly returned to top form again Sunday, winning the group one Grand Prix de Saint-Cloud by one and half lengths under jockey George Duffield. A triple classic winner in 1992, English-trained User Friendly wound up the season with a gallant second place to Subotica in the Prix De L'Arc De Triomphe before running sixth in the Japan Cup. User Friendly was all the better Sunday for her fourth-placed run behind Opera House on her seasonal re-appearance at Epsom last month. She made all the running in the 2.4-km race to hold off Apple Tree, the mount of Thierry Jarnet. Apple Tree's stable companion Modish, ridden by Sylvain Guillot, finished half a length away in third place. Like Opera House, who won Saturday's Eclipse stakes at Sandown Park in England, User Friendly is headed for the King George VI Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes at Ascot on July 24, followed by another crack at the Arc and Japan Cup. Winning trainer Clive Brittain said: "I was delighted with User Friendly. She has come on a lot since the Coronation Cup (at Epsom)."

### Lewis in both sports in Lausanne

**PARIS (AFP)** — Carl Lewis has agreed to run the 100m, as well as the 200m as originally planned, in the IAAF Grand Prix meeting in Lausanne Wednesday, announced the organisers. The double Olympic and three times 100m champion will face Andre Cason, who beat him into third place at Villeneuve d'Ascq Friday, and Olympic silver medalist Frank Fredericks, who came second. "I feel faster than ever," said Lewis, who decided to run the shorter sprint because he feels he is coming into top form. Lewis is aiming for his fourth 100m world title in Stuttgart, Germany, next month. Britain's Olympic champion Lindford Christie also runs a 100m at Lausanne, but it is in a different line-up to "King Carl."

### Veterans prepare for seniors World Cup

**KLAGENFURT, Austria (AFP)** — Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, Karl Heinz Forster and Toni Schumacher were back on the international beat at the weekend as Germany's former World Cup stars beat two Uruguayan veterans 2-0 in the Copa Pele. The seniors World Cup has brought some big names out of retirement from Brazil, Italy, Argentina and England. Peter Barnes of England, Kempes of Argentina, Rivelino of Brazil, Rossi, Gentile and Altobelli of Italy are all former stars of the World Cup taking part. In the first Group B matches Germany beat Uruguay with a goal in each half from Hrubesch and Raducanu, while group hosts Austria fought back for a 1-1 draw with Argentina. Group A matches involving Italy, England, Holland and Brazil are in Trieste, Italy.

### Colombia earn 3rd place in Copa America

**PORTOVIEJO, Ecuador (AFP)** — Colombia earned third place in the 1993 Copa America with a 1-0 victory over Ecuador here Saturday. Adolfo Valencia scored the lone goal in the 84th minute. Mexico play Argentina in the final Sunday.

### Japan edges Brazil 3-2 in Volleyball

**OSAKA, Japan (AP)** — Japan outlasted Barcelona Olympics gold medalist Brazil 13-15, 15-8, 15-8, 6-15, 15-11 Sunday in the Group A first round competition in the World League men's volleyball tournament. Japan improved its win-loss record to 6-8 while Brazil dropped it to 9-5. The top two teams in the Group A and B will advance into the final round on July 30 and 31 in Brazil.

### Americans beat Japan 6-3 in Baseball

**PARMA, Italy (AFP)** — United States beat Japan 6-3 in the semifinal of the Intercontinental Cup baseball here Saturday. Beaten 6-2 by Japan in their final group match Friday, the Americans sped to a 4-0 lead in the semifinal before slowing the pace to let the Japanese get back to 5-3. The United States will play Cuba or Nicaragua in the final.

### Asia set for World Cup draw

**ZURICH, Switzerland (AFP)** — World football's ruling body, FIFA, will announce the venue and fixture list for the second round of Asian qualifiers for the World Cup on July 15. Two countries are vying to host the six-nation tournament, Malaysia and Qatar. Five countries have qualified so far — Saudi Arabia, North Korea, South Korea, Iraq and Japan. The sixth, from Group B, will be known this weekend.

### Koch foils Ukrainian to take gold

**ESSEN, Germany (AFP)** — Germany's Alexander Koch won the men's foil title at the World Fencing Championships Saturday, beating Ukrainian Sergei Golubitsky. Koch beat the Barcelona Olympics silver medalist 4-6, 5-2, 5-2.

### 2 U.K. teams charged over tour boycott

**LONDON (AFP)** — Manchester United and Leeds United have been charged by the English Football Association with misconduct after boycotting an England under-18 tour to Norway and Denmark. The Premier League pair were due to provide a total of nine players for the trip, which had been arranged as a warm-up for this month's European Championship finals, but FA spokesman David Bloomfield said they did not turn up.

### Referees' strike looms in England

**BLACKPOOL, England (AFP)** — England's referees and linesmen are preparing to go on strike after rejecting a Premier League pay offer and being snubbed by the Football League. The Association of Premier League and Football League Referees and Linesmen want £400 a match to referee Premier League games instead of £145, but have been offered about half that. The Football League, meanwhile, have not even bothered to reply to the association's request for £200 a game. President Neil Midgley said: "The issue is not just about remuneration. It's about the status of match officials and the genuine desire of the association to achieve even higher refereeing standards." "Although our members have clearly demonstrated their strength of feeling on this issue, I believe that they would much prefer to resolve matters through discussion. It's in the interests of all concerned with football that they should start talking to us."

## Sampras wins Wimbledon title

**WIMBLEDON, England (AP)** — Pete Sampras won his first Wimbledon title Sunday, beating Jim Courier 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (8-6), 3-6, 6-3 in an all-American men's final.

Up two sets to one, former U.S. Open champion Sampras got the break points he needed in the sixth game of the fourth set when Courier was long with a forehand lob.

Courier saved the first break point with a forehand winner, but Sampras replied on the next point with an attacking forehand to go up 4-2.

Courier was unable to break back, and Sampras had two match points serving at 5-3. The first was saved when Sampras couldn't handle low volley off Courier's return. But on the next point, Sampras took the title with a backhand volley which Courier could only play into the net.

After two sets in which every game went to serve, the third set began with two service breaks in the first three games.

Sampras double-faulted twice to lose the second game to fall behind 0-2, but Courier failed to take advantage. Sampras immediately broke back with a series of well-placed groundstrokes that had Courier on the run.

Play continued on serve until Courier broke again in the eighth game. Two volley errors by Sampras and two passing shots, one forehand and one backhand, gave the game to Courier.

Courier then served out the next game at love to win the set, finishing with an ace.

As in the first set, play went according to serve in the second to set up a second tiebreaker under the scorching summer sun at the All England Club. The on-court temperature measured 105 degrees (40.6 C) as both players sought a first Wimbledon title.

Sampras' serve, seemingly invincible in the first set, was even more unreturnable in the second, allowing just three points in six service games. Courier, on the



World No. 1 Pete Sampras is seen in action during the Wimbledon Final Sunday (AFP photo)

other hand, had to save two set points in back-to-back service games.

Courier faced the first break point of the match in the 10th game of the set. After trailing 40-0, Sampras pulled back to deuce and on the next point hit a forehand which the linesman called long.

Umpire Sultan Gangji over-ruled the call, and ordered the point replayed. Sampras then hit a sizzling backhand crosscourt winner to set up his first set point. Courier was able to hold when Sampras slipped on the next point chasing a forehand in the corner. Courier then won the game with a net cord on a passing shot followed by a service winner.

Courier hit the chalk with a lob to save another set point in the 12th game, then won the next two

points to set up the tiebreaker. Sampras saved a set point at 5-6 in the tiebreaker with a forehand volley that landed just inside the baseline. Sampras then hit a second-serve service winner to gain his third set point of the set. He then took the set when Courier netted a forehand after a long rally.

In the first set, Sampras gained a mini-break on the first point of the tiebreaker with a topspin backhand pass on one of Courier's occasional forays to the net. Another mini-break put Sampras ahead 6-2. Courier saved one set point but Sampras closed out the set on the next point with a high forehand volley.

Throughout the set, Sampras, often able to move Courier out of position with a wide serve, scored with service winners and put-

away volleys. Courier also hit service winners with ease, and, staying on the baseline, came out the better in several long rallies. He took the fifth game with an outstanding running forehand passing shot down the line.

The closest thing to a hiccup before the tiebreaker came when Courier double faulted on back-to-back points in the seventh game. But he took the game on the next point with a forehand winner.

The match pitted the No. 1 seed Sampras, whose only Grand Slam title to date is the 1990 U.S. Open, against the third-seeded Courier, who has four major championships to his credit.

Also at stake was the world No. 1 ranking, which Sampras claimed from Courier earlier in April. Now at No. 2, Courier had held the top spot for 55 consecutive weeks.

The match was the first all-American final since John McEnroe defeated Jimmy Connors in 1984. That was also the last time the top seed won the championship.

A 21-year-old from Tampa, Fla., Sampras is known for his powerful serves and strong volleying ability, a game well-suited for grass.

Courier, 22, from Dade City, Fla., also has a strong serve, but his strength lies in his booming groundstrokes. Having tried to force a serve-and-volley game in previous trips to Wimbledon, he stuck to his natural style this year to try to emulate 1992 champion Andre Agassi and win the title from the baseline.

Both players had dropped three sets en route to the final. Sampras eliminated three-time winner Boris Becker in the semifinals, while Courier took four sets to knock out two-time champion Stefan Edberg.

Sampras had won seven of the nine previous meetings between the two. They had never met on grass.

The winner received £305,000 (\$457,500) and the loser collected £152,500 (\$228,750).

## Prost wins French GP, extends championship lead

**MAGNY COURS, France (R)** — Alain Prost extended his lead in the world drivers' championship Sunday when he won his home French Grand Prix on a day of convincing triumph for the Williams team.

Prost finished the 72-lap race at the Circuit De Nevers Magny-Cours just three-tenths of a second ahead of his Williams team mate, Briton Damon Hill, in one hour 38 minutes 35.241 seconds.

German Michael Schumacher came home third in his Benetton after a well-judged race. Ayrtton Senna was fourth in a McLaren. Prost's victory lifted him 12 points clear of Senna at the head of the Drivers' Championship at the halfway stage of the season. He has 57 points.

But the overwhelming Williams victory provided little in the way of true excitement at the front of the field in a race which,

apart from the tension generated during the many necessary pit stops for new tyres, was largely a procession in grid order.

Unfortunately for the Ligier team, based at Magny-Cours, they were not able to translate their third and fourth places on the grid into a solid result.

Briton Martin Brundle finished fifth in his Ligier ahead of sixth-placed American Michael Andretti. The McLaren driver, who started 16th, drove his best Grand Prix of the season to win his point.

Brundle's Ligier team mate Mark Blundell of Britain, who had started fourth, spun off after 20 laps.

The race began with track temperatures topping 40 degrees Celsius and Hill, starting from the first pole position of his career, pulled cleanly away.

He stayed in front until he made a pit stop for new tyres

after 27 laps, when Prost swept in front.

The Frenchman, who went in two laps later, led his team mate all the way home as the pair enjoyed total supremacy over their rivals.

It was Prost's record 49th career victory. He will have the chance of claiming his 50th in next Sunday's British Grand Prix at Silverstone.

While Williams celebrated

their first one-two of the year, Ferrari were left licking their wounds as Austrian Gerhard Berger finished 14th and Frenchman Jean Alesi 17th, having retired after 47 laps.

It was an unlucky day for Brazilian Rubens Barrichello, who seemed certain to grab his first point of the season for Jordan until he was overhauled by the storming Andretti on the penultimate lap.

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### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMARA HIRSCH  
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#### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A88743 ♠983 ♠762 ♠QJ  
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What do you respond?  
Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠7 ♠983 ♠AQJ1065 ♠AK98  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ 2 ♠  
What do you bid now?  
Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q ♠Void ♠A973 ♠AJ1086532  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
2 ♠ 3 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?  
Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Void ♠A432 ♠AQ762 ♠AKQ5  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A75 ♠A9 ♠632 ♠AKQJ2  
What is your opening bid?  
Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Void ♠AKQ97654 ♠A6 ♠KJ6  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with three diamonds. What action do you take?

T O D A Y	Cinema <b>CONCORD</b> Tel.: 677420 <b>Nowhere To Run</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30	Cinema <b>PLAZA</b> Tel.: 699238 <b>MICHAEL DOUGLAS IN BASIC INSTINCT</b> 12:30, 3:15, 5:00, 6:45, 8:30, 10:30	Cinema <b>PHILADELPHIA</b> Tel.: 634144 <b>FAR AND AWAY</b> Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 11:00	Nabil Al Mashat Theatre Tel.: 675571 For the first time in Amman you have a date with the National Palestinian Theatre — the Gaza Strip — in a play entitled: <b>The Assassination of Hamdallah</b> by artist Saeed Bitar Shows on Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5 at 8:30 p.m. Please book seats in advance	Nabil & Hisham's Tel.: 625155 <b>AHLAN THEATRE</b> presents 1) Parliament and Budget play at 9 p.m. on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday 2) Ahlan New World Order at 9 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Satur
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# Slaughter keeps up across Bosnia

## Combined agency dispatches

ARTILLERY SHELLS pounded the Bosnian capital Sarajevo Sunday following the fiercest day of shelling for weeks as Muslims, Croats and Serbs slaughtered each other from one end of the republic to the other.

U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesmen Major Pepe Gallegos told reporter in the besieged capital that 1,507 artillery impacts were recorded Saturday, most of them in the strategic area of Zuc Hill which commands a good view of the city.

"It could be a preventive strike against (Muslim-led government) Bosnian troops preparing a ground attack or to prevent them from organising," said Mr. Gallegos.

At least six people died and up to 50 were wounded, hospitals said. Bosnian Serb forces said they inflicted heavy casualties on attacking Muslim forces.

He said shelling around Zuc continued Sunday and along the airport road which had to be closed for some time and where a U.N. armoured vehicle was damaged while on patrol.

Hit by electricity cuts after 15 months of siege, Sarajevo faces a major water shortage in the hot summer.

U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) officials warned that with-

in days Sarajevo's 380,000 people could start falling victim to diseases such as a typhoid and dysentery.

"The city was without water for a month last summer and there were 3,500 recorded cases of dysentery. Typhoid is endemic to Bosnia, so there are carriers here. I expect this will hit the children first," said UNICEF engineer Phil Casey.

In other developments in former Yugoslavia:

— The U.N. headquarters in Bosnia, located in the town of Kiseljak, west of Sarajevo, was blockaded Sunday by disgruntled Bosnian Croat troops, a French military spokesman said.

Speaking by telephone from Kakanj, 30 kilometres north of Kiseljak, Colonel Francois Veronoux said he himself had seen there was a barricade and mines on the road into Kiseljak.

Bosnian Croat leaders told Col. Veronoux that the entrance into the UNPROFOR base slightly further into Kiseljak was also blocked in a similar way.

He was unable to reach the base by phone to establish exactly what the stipulation was like around the camp.

— Bosnian government and Croat forces battled Sunday in central Bosnia and around the southwestern town of Mostar.

Guns opened fire on Fojnica, about 40 kilometres northwest of Sarajevo, at 5 a.m. (0300 GMT), said a U.N. spokesman in Zagreb, Croatia. Fighting was also reported south of the town.

U.N. officials also reported fighting in the central Bosnian towns of Jablanica and Konjic, but had no details.

— Croatian President Franjo Tudjman pledged to work towards establishing the "complete sovereignty" of Croatia in the face of Serb occupation of a third of the fledgling state.

Some 70 per cent of Croats are in favour of retaking Serb-held areas of Croatia by force while 57 per cent are ready to wage war, a survey published Sunday in the weekly Globus found.

In a television address broadcast from dockyards in Split in southern Croatia, Mr. Tudjman stressed the U.N. Security Council "explicitly recognises the territorial integrity of Croatia," and that Croatia's aspirations were shared by the international community.

— Pakistan called for an emergency meeting of foreign ministers from 14 Islamic countries to devise a strategy to aid the beleaguered Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a foreign ministry official said Sunday.

Foreign Ministers from Egypt, Iran, Senegal, Turkey, Saudi

Arabia, Indonesia and Morocco are among those expected to attend the meeting to be held on July 10 in Islamabad, said Gul Hanif, a ministry official.

"The conference will discuss the Bosnian problem in details," Mr. Hanif said.

— Two Serbian policemen were wounded in a grenade attack Sunday near the southern Kosovo provincial town of Pec. Tanjug news agency reported.

Investigative Judge Dusan Micanovic told the Belgrade-based agency that unidentified armed men had attacked a police checkpoint near Pec in the early hours.

Serbs are outnumbered nine to one by ethnic Albanians in the heavily-policed province, which is historically dear to Serb nationalist culture. Kosovo's autonomy was revoked in 1990.

International monitors have been based in Kosovo, where it has long been feared ethnic tensions could escalate.

A statement by the separatist Albanian Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK) told of "increased Serbian police forces which have started harsh searches in (Pec) and surrounding villages."

The statement, faxed to Reuters, said Albanian houses were being raided and people harassed, beaten and detained.



Italian soldiers in Rome late Saturday carry the coffin of a comrade — on of three killed during a search for weapons in Mogadishu Friday (AFP photo)

## Mogadishu remains tense

### Combined Agency dispatches

MOGADISHU — The Somali capital remained tense Sunday following weekend clashes in which at least three Italian peacekeepers and an unknown number of Somalis were killed.

Italy's ANSA news agency reported that Somali gunmen fired on Italian troops in an armoured column 15 kilometres north of Mogadishu Sunday.

The incident came just a day after three Italian soldiers were killed and 20 wounded when they were ambushed carrying out a search for arms in a Mogadishu suburb.

No casualties were reported in the latest incident, in which Italian armoured cars returned fire, forcing the gunmen to flee, ANSA said.

Two civilians were killed overnight when U.N. troops exchanged fire with snipers in the Somali capital, sources close to the victims said here.

The casualties were a man and a woman who lived in a former technical college between the Mogadishu airport and the Kilometre Four district, which has been turned into a camp for Somali refugees back from Ethiopia.

Shooting broke out between

rival clans in the area late Saturday, before snipers began targeting Pakistani U.N. troops at the airport, according to Major David Stockwell, spokesman for the U.N. operation in Somalia.

Using tanks, the U.N. soldiers then returned fire with 106-mm shells, Major Stockwell added. He said there were no casualties among the U.N. troops.

The commander of Italy's force in Somalia said that ordinary Italians backed their mission despite the deaths of the three Italian soldiers.

"Italian public opinion supports our efforts in Somalia, very few voices have been raised against this policy," Brigadier General Bruno Loi told reporters.

More than 400 Somalis living in Italy demonstrated outside the Italian parliament in support of the Italian military force in their country.

Two opposition parties have called for the 2,600-strong Italian force to withdraw from Italy's former colony. But President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro and the country's main parties have stressed their commitment to the U.N. operation.

"We thank him for that pledge. It's best hope of salvation for our

country at the moment," said one of the leaders of the Somali demonstration.

Ministers and military chiefs filed past the coffins of the three dead soldiers Sunday and most government leaders will attend their funerals Monday.

In other developments: — U.S. units in the U.N. force in Somalia marked Independence Day behind barbed wire sandbags and lookout posts.

Disillusion has set in for many of the troops who, since the death of 24 Pakistani U.N. troops in an attack by Somali rebels on June 5, have been virtually confined to barracks.

Automatic weapons were ready to hand even as the American troops got down to the traditional Fourth of July picnic.

Germany's first major shipment of more than 1,000 vehicles and around 30 containers steamed for Somalia Sunday after the Bonn parliament approved a controversial troop deployment there.

Friday's parliamentary vote, carried by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's parliamentary majority, cleared the final hurdle for Germany's biggest deployment of ground forces abroad since World War II.

## Israel says assailants of bus still unidentified

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli police said Sunday that they had not identified the two men killed after attacking a Jerusalem bus, discounting a claim by the fundamentalist group Hamas naming the two as wanted fugitives.

"They can claim what they want, but we are not sure about the identity of these two. There is not enough evidence," said police spokesman Avi Zelba.

Forensic scientists were working only with the bones of the two, left when their car exploded at an army checkpoint last Thursday, he said.

Police also wanted to talk to witnesses both on the bus and in the neighbourhood where the men commandeered a car to escape across Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post reported that the men talked to at least six people, including an armed school guard, in their attempt to find a getaway car.

The witnesses said the men, openly carrying their weapons, warned residents that there were "terrorists" in the area. Finally they saw a woman getting into her car and kidnapped her. She later died at the checkpoint.

In a leaflet released over the weekend, Hamas said Maher Abu Sur, 22, and Mohammad Hussein Hindi, 23, were the men who carried out an attack last Thursday outside police headquarters in Jerusalem that left two Israeli women dead.

"They are still considered fugitives," Mr. Zelba said. Abu Sur's relatives at the Aida refugee camp near Bethlehem refused to discuss the incident.

"We know nothing and we do not really want to know. Leave us alone," said a family member.

Residents said security forces came to Abu Sur's home and detained his brother Abdul Basit Abu Sur, 24. They speculated that police wanted him to try to identify his brother.

The army had no immediate comment. Maher Abu Sur was the main suspect in the killing of a secret police officer in a Jerusalem "safe

house" in January 1993, in addition to shootings at Israelis in Jerusalem settlements.

The leaflet circulated in the occupied territories and signed by the Izzeddine Al Qassam brigades, the military branch of Hamas, did not mention a third Palestinian believed involved. He is unconscious in intensive care at a Jerusalem hospital after being shot on the bus.

Hindi, 23, from the Jabalya refugee camp and an Islamic law student at the Al Azhar University in Gaza Strip, has been wanted by security forces since March 1993 for membership in Hamas.

Arab sources said after the earlier incidents Abu Sur managed to escape to the Gaza Strip, where he met Hindi. Both joined Izzeddine Al Qassam after they were recruited by Imad Akef, also from Jabalya and believed the mastermind of Qassam Brigades in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Izzeddine Al Qassam was a Syrian who arrived in Palestine in the early 1930s and set up a guerrilla force called the Black Hand to fight the British colonial power and Jewish Zionist immigrants. He was killed in a firefight with the British in 1935.

The brigades have claimed responsibility for more than a dozen Israelis killed this year.

Akef, 26, and a fugitive for three years, is on the security forces' most wanted list.

Arab sources said the attackers involved on Thursday's incident were staying and operating from the Hebron area.

The leaflet said the hijackers were planning to take the bus to the Lebanese border and demand the release of Ahmad Yassin, the spiritual leader of Hamas imprisoned for life for ordering the death of collaborators and Sheikh Abdul Karim Obaid, the Shiite leader kidnapped from southern Lebanon in July 1989 and imprisoned in Israel.

In addition the militants wanted the release of 50 members of Hamas held in Israeli jails, and another 50 activists from different Palestinian factions.

told a meeting in Sivas: "Why should I believe in the Koran, written 1,400 years ago?"

Mr. Nesin told reporters Sunday in Ankara that authorities didn't send in enough police and troops to handle the mob.

"The state lost out to the champions of Sharia (Islamic law)," said Mr. Nesin.

Turkey is a Muslim country of 60 million people run by a secular government. Sharia law was abrogated 67 years ago and replaced by laws adopted from the West.

Mr. Nesin said he was unconscious when he was rescued by the firemen.

A writer, Lutfu Kaleli, who helped in the rescue, alleged at the news conference that the town's fundamentalist mayor wanted Mr. Nesin to be lynched by the mob.

Mr. Nesin denied Sunday that he made statements disrespectful of Islam in a speech in Sivas. "I did not champion atheism in my speech, I have respect for all religions," he said after arriving in Ankara.

"But whatever I might do, would it mean I deserved to be burned to death," the Anatolian news agency quoted him as saying.

## Turks stage fundamentalist protest after arson at hotel

SIVAS, Turkey (AP) — About 500 anti-fundamentalists took to the streets here Sunday defying a ban on gatherings ordered after Muslim fundamentalists went on a rampage that cost 36 lives, the Anadolu news agency reported.

Earlier, state radio had reported that one of the critically injured in the violence Friday in Sivas, 440 kilometres east of Ankara, had died Saturday night.

On Sunday, demonstrators chanted anti-fundamentalist slogans and shouted "murderer police, where were you on Friday," the agency added.

Earlier in the day, Aziz Nesin, a newspaper editor who was the chief target of the rampage Friday, accused state officials of failing to take adequate measures to prevent the violence.

Enraged by Mr. Nesin's atheistic remarks in a ceremony to recall a 16th-century poet, several thousand Muslims burned down a hotel housing Mr. Nesin and other intellectuals. Sixty people were injured. Mr. Nesin was unharmed.

Mr. Nesin, who had touched off angry demonstrations in Istanbul for publishing excerpts from Salman Rushdie's book "The Satanic Verses" in his newspaper Aydinlik, on Thursday reportedly

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Bhutto seeks talks with Sharif to end deadlock

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto sought talks with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif Sunday in a bid to break a political deadlock that has left many people fearing army intervention. Despite an army statement Saturday distancing itself from the political fray, most people are wary of military intervention in a country where the army has ruled for 25 of its 47-year history. The army top brass held an extraordinary meeting Thursday, after Mr. Sharif declared emergency rule in Punjab province, where 60 per cent of Pakistan's 120 million people live. The meeting was followed by a late night parley between Mr. Sharif and army Chief-of-Staff General Abdul Waheed.

### 4 killed in Chinese oil well fire

PEKING (AP) — Four people were killed in a oil well fire that raged for five days and was set by thieves trying to steal oil, an official newspaper reported Sunday. Several people were welding a pipe to divert oil from the No. 33 well of the Huabei oil fields, which serve Peking, and accidentally started the fire on June 22, the legal daily said. The fire killed four people, and three were missing, it said. It said 10 fire fighters and rescue teams five days and six nights to battle the blaze using more than one hundred fire trucks, tractors and other equipment. The report said repeated attempts to cap the well had so far failed. The newspaper did not say what happened to those who started the fire, or give any details.

### Socialists back on track — Rocard

LYON (AFP) — French Socialist Party leader Michel Rocard told activists Sunday the party had already bounced back just three months after its humiliating defeat at the polls. Speaking on the final day of a three-day meeting of grassroots supporters near this eastern city Mr. Rocard said that "the Socialists are back" and had "already met the challenge beyond all expectations." Almost 3,000 delegates approved by a large majority the meeting's final report which, three months after the general election which slashed the Socialists' parliamentary representation from 270 to barely 70, supported the retention of the party name and left open the question of its future organisation. "Happy Socialists. Who would have thought that a few weeks ago?" a smiling Rocard said after the meeting endorsed his position at the head of the party.

### Sweden to lift S. African trade sanctions

STOCKHOLM (AFP) — Swedish trade sanctions against south Africa will be lifted as soon as an interim government for democratic transition is created, Swedish Foreign Minister Margaretha af Ugglas said Sunday. "We are now waiting for the South African negotiation committee picking an election date to also decide upon a transition council," Ms. af Ugglas said in an interview with the daily paper Svenska Dagbladet.

### Ban on Nigeria at Commonwealth summit sought

NICOSIA (R) — A Commonwealth human rights group urged on Sunday that Nigeria be barred from the group's summit here in October because of the annulment of elections. The Commonwealth Human Rights Advisory Commission, meeting in Nicosia, also called for immediate release of one of its members, Nigerian democracy activist Beko Ransome-Kuti. "The action of the Nigerian president in annulling the recently held election is undemocratic," the commission, an umbrella group of non-governmental organisations, said in a statement.

### North Korea alleges southern troops fired at post

TOKYO (AFP) — North Korea claimed Sunday that South Korean troops had opened fire on one of its civilian police guard posts from within the demilitarised zone in an act described as a "premeditated provocation." According to a dispatch of the official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), monitored here, South Korean troops Saturday moved a machinegun into the demilitarised zone southeast of Kwijon-Ri. "They fired at a civil police post of our side, gravely threatening the safety of our civil police on routine duty," KCNA said.

### Three injured in police firing in Nepal

KATHMANDU (AFP) — At least three persons were injured in Simra, south of here on Sunday when police opened fire to remove a roadblock during a nationwide dawn-to-dusk strike called by seven Nepalese communist parties, a party source said. Officials, however, confirmed only one injury in the firing in Simra, 210 kilometres south of Kathmandu, where activists had built makeshift barricades to force traffic off the roads. In Kathmandu meanwhile more than 10,000 pro-communist activists joined a protest street demonstration demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala. United People's Front (UPF) leader Babu Ram Bhattarai and Nepal Communist Party (NCP) Marxist and Leninist (NCP-ML) parliamentarian Jhala Nath Khanal led the mass march in the capital, witnesses said.

### No Khmer Rouge in government — Sihanouk

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — Cambodia's radical Khmer Rouge will not have a role in the country's new interim government, head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday. "I Norodom Sihanouk reaffirm once again that there will not be a single member of the Khmer Rouge either in the national provisional government of Cambodia or as 'advisor' to the government or to the head of state of Cambodia," the prince said in a statement. The United States had continued to make "unofficial" threats that the new government would not receive any aid if it contained members of the Khmer Rouge, the prince said.

## K... senators review key issues

(Continued from page 1)

request to "reduce the number of its troops" deployed in former Yugoslavia, he said, adding: "We hope to reach a suitable decision on the request."

Jordan, King Hussein said, is now taking part in four peace-keeping operations in the world, either with observers or with troops.

"In addition to this, we are shouldering part of our responsibility towards the victims, our brethren in Islam, by hosting them here, and we hope that they will feel it is their second home until the problem (of their country) is resolved and until they return home in a situation in which they feel secure and reassured on their conditions and rights," he said, referring to the 420 Bosnian refugees in Jordan.

King Hussein stressed that Jordan would continue its drive to bring peace about to the region despite the many difficulties facing the Middle East peace process since it was launched in Madrid in 1991.

He said it was expected by the Palestinian side to insist on listing the issue of Jerusalem in the bilateral talks. He expressed support for the Palestinian side's position on the issue.

He said the Palestinians were now attempting to know the final features of the final situation of the occupied territories, which would enable them to discuss many issues with the Israelis on the negotiating table.

He said it was important for Jordanians to preserve their national unity and to prevent any side from undermining it or preventing others from enjoying their rights in any form.

He affirmed that he was not siding with supporting any side against the other, and that his greatest concern was to maintain national unity.

"I am not with one side against another, I am with you and for you all. We will always together safeguard our national unity from any near or remote harm, knowing that any disorder will carry grave consequences," he said.

He said Jordan would always be reasonable in its stand. Jordan's steadfastness, he said, is important for Palestinians in the occupied territories as it is for Jordanians.

He said the 1989 economic crisis which hit Jordan in 1989 has affected Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories as

much as it has affected Jordanians.

"At the Arab level, I repeat that we are ready to move towards any brother who moves towards us with honesty and clarity, with no designs nor ambitions," the King said.

He said the Kingdom will keep the interest of the Arab Nation above everything else. "Despite our differences in views with some over personal judgments we will always speak the truth in any condition or situation, this is something we will never give up," he stressed.

On Iraq, the King said Jordan stands firm against interfering in the internal affairs of any Arab country and refuses any country interfering in Jordan's internal affairs.

"Iraq had many chances at the level of leadership... perhaps because of the disaster which we have been living in the Arab World, it was not possible (for the Iraqi leadership) to accept advice. My fears are numerous and great on the Iraqi people. My fears are of (Iraq) being divided, partitioned, and that its people will continue to suffer, its people who have in all circumstances... supported us and whose blood mingled with the blood of Jordanians in defending our nation and its rights," the King said.

The King recalled that in his comments at Brookings Institution in the U.S. last month, he expressed hope that reconciliation, democracy and political pluralism would prevail in Iraq.

The King, saying that he might have been misunderstood because the questions he was asked in the televised Brookings meeting were not clearly heard, said Jordan would continue to care about Iraq as it cares about every other part of the Arab World.

Commenting on his remark that he would receive leadership of Iraqi opposition parties, His Majesty said that he was always against personalising any issue. "That is how we were: that is how we will remain. The people have the right to choose their

pain and choose their leaderships."

"As a member of the Hashemite family and based on my convictions that the ultimate goal a human being might seek is the satisfaction of God Almighty, I have never held grudges against any one at any time, and I have never met any one except with good deeds. I have forgotten tragic events I have experienced... because Arab interests are above any other considerations... the interests of the Arabs in their great nation, whether in Iraq or outside Iraq."

"We also stood by Iraq's side, even when we surprised by its war against Iran, with all our abilities and capabilities... our aspirations were great but despite the difficult situation that prevented the continuation of our relations on the basis of frankness."

"Next we were surprised by the disaster of 1990 and we performed our duty... which we are never ashamed of... to tackle the situation at an Arab level and within the framework of the Arab family."

"The Iraqi leadership used to say in every Arab summit that it was against the use of Arab force against Arabs and does not permit that. So we did not encourage Iraq in the first stage to fight the sister Muslim country Iran, and we were the most ones hurt by the fall of hundreds of thousands of victims on both sides."

"We also did not encourage Iraq to take any step towards Kuwait because, frankly, we did not expect it despite the difficult situation between the two countries in terms of their bilateral relations."

"We stood by Iraq's side and we were with the people of Iraq, and we will remain so until their hardships are over, and until the suffering of its people ends and it returns to the lines of its nation..."

The King's comments were made in an opening statement to the senators and during an exchange of views between the King and the parliamentarians. A summary of the comments of the senators will be published tomorrow.

## U.S. warns Mideast parties

(Continued from page 1)

colleagues voiced fear the talks could hit deadlock.

Returning from a European trip Mr. Rabin focused his rare assault on new proposals put forward by the United States at the peace talks last week after Palestinians rejected an earlier American paper drafted in consultation with Israel.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal of Mr. Rabin's Labour Party later broke away from a cabinet meeting to tell reporters: "Ministers expressed fear of a possible standstill in progress in the peace talks."

Mr. Rabin said history showed

an Arab-Israeli settlement required massive U.S. involvement. But he accused the United States of bowing to Palestinian demands.

"The Palestinians attacked the first paper. The fact that the Americans responded and changed even here and there — as a matter of principle we could not and we will not tolerate such a development," Mr. Rabin told reporters.

"The meaning is that every American paper will be subjected to an attack and it will be changed. This was the main reason, matter of principle why I expressed the disappointment."



## Tonga king holds birthday feast — minus the pigs

NUKU'ALOFA (AFP) — Hundreds of pigs gave up their lives so Tonga's King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV could have a birthday feast here Sunday but for most of the trotters it was all in vain as pork was largely absent from the menu. King Taufa'ahau Sunday marked his 75th birthday and the 26th anniversary of his coronation. Among the guests was Western Samoan head of state Malietoa Tanumafili II who is also Samoa's premier traditional chief, and Fiji's former prime minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara who is a cousin of the king and lives on islands once claimed by Fiji. With the king they form Polynesia's old trioka. Also present were New Zealand Governor General Dame Catherine Tizard, French Polynesian President Gaston Flosse, naval officers and ratings from France and New Zealand, and diplomats from countries as diverse as Taiwan and Israel. As the king's birthday fell on a Sunday celebrations were restrained in a country which so strictly marks the Sabbath that if a cheque is dated on a Sunday it is not legal. Dancing and military parades will be held Monday. With scattered showers, blustery winds and cold conditions, the king's first birthday event was a church service. There with 165,000 guests huddled under tents on the Mala'e Pangai, an open area of ground next to the decaying unoccupied wooden building that is the royal palace, a feast was held.

## Liechtensteins celebrate throne heir's wedding

VADUZ, Liechtenstein (AP) — Liechtenstein's heir to the throne, Prince Alois, married his longtime sweetheart in the largest wedding celebration the tiny principality has ever seen. With the time-honoured reply, "I do," Duchess Sophie of Bavaria, 26, married into one of the world's smallest and most popular monarchies. Monaco's Prince Rainier III, the grand duke of Luxembourg, Crown Prince Felipe of Spain, and the presidents of Austria and Switzerland, were among those who attended the Roman Catholic ceremony at the church of Vaduz. Women in traditional costume, boy scout and hundreds of well-wishers lined the garlanded streets as the wedding procession arrived on foot. The prince appeared nervous as he waited for his bride at the church. But Duchess Sophie, in a long white satin dress, was on time. The centre of the normally sleepy capital was closed to traffic but security was generally low key. "I came here because everybody's here," commented Bettina Walch, clutching her baby and enjoying the early morning sunshine. Indeed, all 29,000 citizens of the principality were invited to the post-nuptial celebrations, which were even grander than when the reigning prince, Hans-Adam II, married 26 years ago. It was a typical Liechtenstein affair. Admiring but well-behaved crowds, with no hype or hysteria. Official stamps and photographs, but no tacky souvenir T-shirts or mugs in sight. A day and night of concerts, dance and fireworks were to follow the wedding.

## Swiss solution for unwanted nocturnal noises

BERN (AFP) — One of man's oldest afflictions may at last have been solved. A Swiss doctor has invented a device which could once and for all put an end to snoring. Perhaps more importantly, the device could provide a solution to a little-known but potentially fatal form of the irritating night-time activity. After 12 years of studying snoring, and seven years of comprehensive tests, ear-nose-and-throat specialist Ernest Truffer has finally brought his device onto the commercial market. The deatally-mounted appliance is still not available freely over the counter. And at between 1,500 and 1,700 Swiss francs (\$1,000-1,150), it may seem a rather expensive solution to some. It depends how desperate you are. The device itself has to be tailored individually to each person's dentition, according to the pharmaceutical press service Pharma Information, which has publicised the invention. Fitted into the mouth before the wearer goes to bed, the top part of the device prevents the palatal vibration which causes normal snoring, while its lower part holds forward the tongue and lower jaw. It is the latter function which prevents a more serious form of snoring — the so-called pathological apnoea which can lead to interruptions in breathing amid bouts of extremely loud snoring.